# The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,083—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1881.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Price per Copy ........................As. 4

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,030 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES 803, Tons, on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881, at noon.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 20th July, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Merkara from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th June, 1881. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. (Including Wines.) | 3rd Class. (Without food.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 |
| Suez | „ 380 | „ 220 | „ 80 |
| Port Said | „ 380 | „ 210 | „ 90 |
| Messina | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 |
| Naples | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 |
| Leghorn | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 |
| Genoa | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 |
| Marseilles | „ 520 | „ 350 | „ 115 |

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

| | Captain. | Tons | HP. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. s. POLLUCE | G. Ragusin | 2,012 | 280 | 26th July. |

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | 375 | 295 | 143 0 |
| To Port Said | 320 | 255 | 131 0 |
| To Suez | 300 | 240 | 122 0 |
| To Aden | 170 | 130 | 66 8 |

### STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G Sturt, 1,982 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27th, 1881.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

| S. S. | Captain | Tons. | H. P. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rydal Hall | O. Lloyd | 2,700 | 400 | 2nd July |
| Speke Hall | Brand | 2,700 | 400 | 16th „ |
| Branksome Hall | R. Collin | 2,100 | 300 | 30th „ |
| City of Baltimore | J. Vernil | 2,300 | 300 | 13th Aug. |
| Trentham Hall | Shaw | 2,100 | 300 | 27th „ |

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. SIAM | 3026 | 500 | A. H. Johnson | 5th July |
| — KASHGAR | 2627 | 450 | W. A. Seaton | 12th „ |
| s. INDUS | 3462 | 600 | S. D. Shallard | 19th „ |
| — GWALIOR | 2733 | 450 | A. W. Adamson | 26th „ |
| s. DECCAN | 3129 | 550 | W. B. Andrews | 2nd Aug |
| — THIBET | 2593 | 400 | W. R. Jordan | 9th „ |
| s. PESHAWUR | 3900 | 600 | E. J. Baker | 16th „ |
| — TEHERAN | 2589 | 400 | A. C. Loggin | 23rd „ |
| s. ZAMBESI | 2131 | 370 | A. Symons | 30th „ |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

| | Via Brindisi. both ways. | Via Brindisi. one way. | Via Southampton. both ways. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 900 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,050 |
| Second Class | Rs. 500 | Rs. 550 | Rs. 600 |
| SIX MONTHS. | | | |
| First Class | Rs. 1,150 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. 1,250 |
| Second Class | Rs. 600 | Rs. 650 | Rs. 700 |

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PEKIN | 3900 | 600 | W. D. Anderson | 1st July. |
| BRINDISI | 3542 | 550 | G. Lee | 15th „ |
| ANCONA | 3094 | 600 | E. G. Stead | 29th „ |

| Return Tickets are now issued | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) | Rs. 600 | Rs. 375 |
| To Galle and back (available for two months) | 150 | 75 |
| To Penang or Singapore and back do. | 450 | 225 |

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

*NOW READY.*

### SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

### OZO, OZO, OZO,

The delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Per dozen bottles, cash Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY

14 CARAT GOLD ON IVORY

Will last for years.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shirt Studs | per set | Rs. 2-8 |
| Ditto with Collar Stud | „ „ | 3-0 |
| Solitaires | „ „ | 3-8 to 9 0 |
| Links | „ „ | 8-8 to 9 8 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

### HOME-MADE MARMALADE.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE MADE.

1 lb. tins. Cash 10 As.

In this preparation the flavour of the fresh Orange is fully retained, and all gross parts of the Fruit being rejected, it is adapted to the most fastidious and delicate taste.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

The most efficient yet invented.

| | | Cash prices. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 000 | Half gallon size | 9 0 |
| „ „ | Wicker covered | 11 0 |
| „ 00 | One and a half gallon size | 11 0 |
| „ „ | Wicker covered | 14 0 |
| „ 0 | Two and a half gallon size | 15 0 |
| „ 1 | Three and a half gallon size | 20 0 |
| „ 2 | Five gallon size | 27 0 |
| „ 3 | Six „ | 34 0 |
| Ornamental Dining-room Filters | | 40 0 |
| Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware | | 40 0 |
| Cheavin's Pocket Filter | | 5 0 |

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

### PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

### MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS. NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Small Bottles | Re. | 1- 0 | 1-2 |
| Large Bottles | „ | 1- 12 | 2-0 |

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER, BY

TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per bottle | Rs. 2-0 | 2-4 |
| „ double size | „ 3-8 | 4-0 |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

*NOW READY.*

### THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS *In Re* Major A. PURCELL CURRIE AND Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B., WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, GIRGAUM.
FOR SALE.

AN English-built Mail Phaeton, by King, of Long Acre.

An English-built self-driving Park Phaeton for one Horse or a pair of Galloways. Price Rs. 650.

A second-hand English-built Barouche, with a set of NEARLY NEW plated, mounted, square-buckled Harness; price Rs. 1,200; property of a gentleman proceeded to England.

Just received a fresh batch of Harnesses and Saddlery, including four-in-hand Harness.

### TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,

Complete with Funnel, Receiver. Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and Instructions for Use, Cash Rs. 12 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER MORARJI RATTONSEY and BAI DEVI, widow of KANJI MOHUNJI, Hindu Inhabitants of Bombay, have agreed to sell a piece of Pension Tax Land, together with a dwelling house thereon to KANSARA MOOLCHAND SEEVLAL, situated at Sheik Memon Street. The said land and house is now standing in the names of the late Thackers Dharamsey Rattonsey and Kanji Mohanji, and bearing assesment No. (384), Collector's No. 141, the land is by admeasurement 182 5-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows : on the east by Shaik Memon Street, on the west by the property of Gungabai, widow of Thacker Jairam Odhevji, on the north by the properties of Oomabai and Parvati, and now standing in the name of Moolji Vandravandas, on the south by the property of Dulachand Khandarimal. Any persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale or otherwise, are required to make the same known to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN at their office, Apollo Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated this 29th day of June, 1881.

KANSARA MOOLCHAND SEEVLAL.

### COOPER AND COMPANY.

NEW BOOKS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Academy Notes 1881 ; by H. Blackburn | 0 10 |
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| Quarterly Army List, "Bengal" | 2 0 |
| Do. do. do. "Madras" | 4 0 |

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| | |
|---|---|
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| La Chaine des Dames ; by P. Veron | 2 4 |
| L'Orpheline Du 4IE ; by A. Couppey | 1 0 |
| Un Parquet en Province ; by A. De La Boche | 2 4 |
| La Sorciere d'Amour ; by Emmanuel Gonzales, 2 Vols. | 2 0 |
| Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard ; by Anatole France. | 2 4 |
| Marguerite Launay ; by M. A. Noirot | 2 0 |

COOPER & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

### CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas ; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled ; Europe Hemp, Tarred ; Coir Oiled and Unoiled ; Lines ; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

### H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

## GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

### NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

**Messrs. F. GIESLER AND CO.,**

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand......Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ...... „ do. Pts. „ 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

### OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR Messrs. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

**TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,**
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## WATSON AND CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

### WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, 4TH JULY.

We shall then offer the following goods at greatly reduced prices.

WOOLLEN DRESS MATERIALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Striped Winsey | Reduced to Re. | 0 4 | per yard. |
| Brocha Mohair | Reduced to „ | 0 4 | per yard. |
| Jardiniere Cloth | Reduced to „ | 0 4 | per yard. |
| Cordora Cloth | Reduced to „ | 0 6 | per yard. |
| Bird's Eye Cloth | Reduced to „ | 0 6 | per yard. |
| Brocade Lustre | Reduced to „ | 0 6 | per yard. |
| Plain Lustre | Reduced to „ | 0 6 | per yard. |
| Striped Tweed | Reduced to „ | 0 6 | per yard. |
| Plain Poplin | Reduced to „ | 0 6 | per yard. |
| Crape Tweed | Reduced to „ | 0 6 | per yard. |
| Orleans Stripe | Reduced to „ | 0 8 | per yard. |
| Black & White Checks | Reduced to „ | 0 8 | per yard. |
| Diagonal Sateen | Reduced to „ | 0 8 | per yard. |
| Pompadour Twill | Reduced to „ | 0 8 | per yard. |
| Striped Satin Cloth | Reduced to „ | 0 8 | per yard. |
| Baden Baden | Reduced to „ | 0 8 | per yard. |
| Sciena Cloth | Reduced to „ | 0 8 | per yard. |
| Tartan Cloths | Reduced to „ | 0 8 | per yard. |
| Coygacht Checks | Reduced to „ | 0 10 | per yard. |
| Byzantine Cloth | Reduced to „ | 0 10 | per yard. |
| Clysdale Checks | Reduced to „ | 0 10 | per yard. |
| Queen Anne Cloth | Reduced to „ | 0 12 | per yard. |
| Rampore Cloth | Reduced to „ | 0 12 | per yard. |
| Imperial Stripes | Reduced to „ | 0 12 | per yard. |
| Royal Serge | Reduced to „ | 0 12 | per yard. |
| French Beige | Reduced to „ | 0 12 | per yard. |
| Duchess Brocha | Reduced to „ | 0 12 | per yard. |
| Herring Bone | Reduced to „ | 0 12 | per yard. |
| Estemene Serge | Reduced to „ | 1 0 | per yard. |
| French Beige | Reduced to „ | 1 0 | per yard. |
| Damassie Cloth | Reduced to „ | 1 0 | per yard. |

COLOURED WASHING MATERIALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Prints | Reduced to Re. | 0 6 | per yard. |
| Pompadour Prints | Reduced to „ | 0 6 | per yard. |
| Oatmeal Cloth | Reduced to „ | 0 8 | per yard. |
| Pompadour Cretonne | Reduced to „ | 0 8 | per yard. |
| Galatea Stripes | Reduced to „ | 0 8 | per yard. |
| Foulardines | Reduced to „ | 0 12 | per yard. |
| Pompadour Sateens | Reduced to „ | 1 0 | per yard. |

WHITE WASHING MATERIALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kama Kama | Reduced to Re. | 0 6 | per yard. |
| Basket Cloth | Reduced to „ | 0 6 | per yard. |
| Brilliants | Reduced to „ | 0 8 | per yard. |
| Damassies | Reduced to „ | 0 12 | per yard. |

SOILED KID GLOVES,
4 As. per pair.

WHITE SWISS EMBROIDERY,
2 As. and 5 As. per yard.

BLACK SILK RIBBON VELVET,
½ in. ¾ in. Re. 1 per piece, 18 yards.

COLOURED SARCENET RIBBONS,
White, Blue, Violet, Green,
2 As. and 4 As. per yard.

HEM STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Rs. 5-4 and Rs. 6-12 per doz.

FLANNELS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Welsh | Reduced to Re. | 1 0 | per yard. |
| White Saxony | Reduced to „ | 1 0 | per yard. |
| White Lancashire | Reduced to „ | 1 0 | per yard. |
| Scarlet Saxony | Reduced to „ | 1 8 | per yard. |

LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
Sizes—Small Ladies, Ladies, Large Ladies.
Reduced to Rs. 2 each.

WARM SHAWLS, 2 yards square.
Colours Plain Drab, Grey, Brown.
Reduced to Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10-0, Rs. 15-0 each.

GREAT REDUCTION IN GENT'S HOSIERY.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS,
from 4 annas each.

FELT BEAVER HATS, NEW COLOUR,
from Rs. 2-8 each.

TRIMMED STRAW MILLINERY BONNETS,
from Rs. 4 each.

FRENCH FLOWERS AND WREATHS,
from 2 annas the spray.

FANCY WINGS AND FEATHERS,
from 2 annas each.

PLAIN AND FANCY FANS.
from Re. 1 each.

MOURNING AND HALFMOURNING FLOWERS,
from Re. 1 the branch.

CHILDREN'S HOLLAND PINAFORE,
from Re. 1 each.

LADIES' WARM COSTUMES,
CLOTH MANTLES AND JACKETS,
MORNING AND TEA GOWS,
at a great reduction.

UMBRELLAS.

Brown Zanella, Mounted Handles,
Reduced to Rs. 3-8 each.

Brown Zanella, Mounted Handles,
Reduced to Rs. 4 each.

Brown Silk, Mounted Handles,
Reduced to Rs. 5 each.

Violet Silk, Mounted Handles,
Reduced to Rs. 9-8 each.

Green Silk, Mounted Handles,
Reduced to Rs. 9-8 each.

PARASOLS, LAWN,
Lined, Embroidered, Lace Borders,
Reduced to Rs. 5-8 each.

FURNISHING.

SOILED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
Greatly Reduced.

| Length | Width | Price. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 ft. 6 in. | by 7 ft. 6 in. | Rs. 8 8 | Rs. 10 0 each. |
| 9 „ 0 „ | by 7 „ 6 „ | „ 9 8 | „ 10 8 „ |
| 13 „ 6 „ | by 7 „ 6 „ | „ 13 8 | „ 17 8 „ |
| 18 „ 0 „ | by 7 „ 6 „ | „ 30 0 | „ 35 0 „ |
| 21 „ 0 „ | by 7 „ 6 „ | „ 30 0 | „ 40 0 „ |

COLOURED TABLE COVERS,
2 yards square, Embroidered Gold,
Green, Crimson, Maroon, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8 each.

LACE CURTAINS.

| Length | Width | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 3½ yards. | 58 inches. | Rs. 6 8 per pair. |
| 3½ „ | 58 „ | „ 7 8 „ |
| 4 „ | 58 „ | „ 8 8 „ |
| 4 „ | 58 „ | „ 10 8 „ |
| 4 „ | 58 „ | „ 11 8 „ |

LENO CURTAINS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3½ yards | 42 inches | Rs. 7 8 per pair |
| 3½ „ | 50 „ | 8 8 „ |

TURKISH TOWELS,
Re. 1-8, Re. 1-12, Rs. 2 per pair.

HONEYCOMB TOWELS,
Reduced to Re. 1-4 per pair.

FURNITURE CHINTZ,
Reduced to 4 As. and 8 As. per yard.

FURNITURE CRETONNES,
Reduced to 6 As. and 12 As. per yard.

FURNITURE DAMASK,
Reduced to 8 As. per yard.

FELT CARPETTING,
Reduced to Rs. 2 per yard.

PATTERNS, POST FREE ; TERMS, NETT CASH.

*N.B.*—All orders must be accompanied with a remittance payable in Bombay with an addition of 4 As. for packing.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

## RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

### BYCULLA IRON WORKS & BOMBAY METAL MART,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

### AGENTS FOR

- AVELING & PORTER—Steam Road Rollers.
- "BOOMER" PRESSES, for Cotton, Hides, Oil, &c.
- BULL'S Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
- CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH—Portable Engines and Agricultural Machinery
- CROWLEY—Sanitary Carts.
- DAVIS & PRIMROSE—Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
- EDINGTON & SONS, Glasgow—Pipe Manufacturers.
- ENTWISLE & KENYON—Sudden Grip Vices.
- GWYNNE, J. & H.—Invincible Centrifugal Pumps and Turbines.
- GRESHAM & CRAVENS—"Giffard's" Injectors.
- "HOWARD'S" Patent Roof Ventilators.
- LEE & SONS—Celebrated Portland Cement.
- PROCTOR & WALLIS—Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
- SILICATE PAINT COMPANY.
- WILSON ALEX. AND Co.—Launch Engines, &c.

We have most of the above Makers' Specialities in stock, and have arranged a Telegraphic Code so that we can import them direct on the shortest notice.

GIRDERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS, and FORGINGS, we are especially laid out for this kind of work, and will be glad to submit Plans and Estimates.

CASTINGS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, up to 20 tons weight.

Illustrated Lists of our Patterns of Railing, &c., will be sent to intending Purchasers.

MACHINERY.—Imported through our Home Agents on the very best terms.

ENGINEERS' AND CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.—We have a large and varied stock, which we are continually replenishing by Canal steamers.

METALS.—Bar, Angle, Tee and Plate Iron of all brands and sections.
Galvanized plain and corrugated sheets and roof fittings—Pig Iron—Garthsherrie, B. S. Newport and Lackenby.
Copper Sheets and Rods, Muntz Metal, Phosphor Bronze, &c.—Steel, ordinary and best special tool.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS SEE MONTHLY LISTS.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

## WATERPROOF DRIVING APRONS.

LINED PLAID, OR SEAL.

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15, and Rs. 20.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., 3, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.
TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

## MONSOON CLOTHING.

### WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS, AND LEGGINGS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats | Credit Rs. 8 8 | Cash Rs. 7 12 |
| Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather | Credit Rs. 20 0 | Cash Rs. 18 0 |
| Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same material as the Coats abovementioned | Credit Rs. 27 8 | Cash Rs. 24 12 |
| White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, ventilated | Credit Rs. 3 8 | Cash Rs. 3 4 |
| Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair | Credit Rs. 4 8 | Cash Rs. 4 2 |
| Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair | Credit Rs. 5 8 | Cash Rs. 5 0 |
| Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather | Credit Rs. 7 8 | Cash Rs. 6 12 |
| White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide | Credit Rs. 4 0 per yard | Cash Rs. 3 10 |
| Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide | Credit Rs. 6 8 per yard | Cash Rs. 5 14 |

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

## SUPERIOR FELT HATS,

### ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

Black, Drab or Brown, Extra Light, and Good Colour...Rs. 8, 9-8, 10-8
Special Shapes, suitable for Tall Men ........................ „ 10-8, 12-8

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Helmets in a large variety of Shapes.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, 3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of plant and implements, larch struts (timber) at Messrs. Glover and Co., No. 5, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place the following :—

Dowton's and Tangy's ships and steam pumps, flour grinding mills, leather belting, W. I. chimney, Manilla ropes, larch struts, 17" by 10" by 9", C. I. pulleys of sizes, rails, crossings, chairs, ballast waggon frames and W. I. wheels with axles, teak sluice gates, gun slings, shear legs, foundation stones, 20 tons trolly, pulley blocks, ⅞" iron chain (tested), 33" blacksmith's bellows, rivet forge, E. iron lewises, W. I. stone clamps, conical and bearing spring tools, head lamps, &c.

Also TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the first day of July 1881, at 2 p. m., lying at Musjid Bunder, Messrs. Glover and Co.'s winding engine shed, few coils steel wire rope, 1½" dia. with C. I. and wooden rollers.

The whole of the above now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th June, 1881.

### JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,

65, OLD BAILEY, LONDON.

MILLS :

NASH—APSLEY—HOME PARK—CROXLEY—BATCHWORTH—FROGMORE, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING PAPERS

Of Every Description.

PLATE, WOODCUT, CHART, MAP and LITHO.
NEWS, Machine and Tub-Sized.
HAND-MADE WRITING, and PRINTING PAPERS.
MACHINE-MADE WRITINGS, Tub and Engine-Sized.
COLOURED PAPERS, for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.
SURFACE-COLOURED and ENAMEL PAPERS.
CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PASTEBOARDS, White and Coloured.
ENVELOPES, (THE MINIE Envelope, equal to best hand-made, for Foreign and Inland Post).

Samples and Prices on application at our London Warehouse, 65, Old Bailey.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE in Hogsheads ex St. Cotherstone, in excellent condition. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, a 15 H-P cup-surface BOILER, water and steam gauges, and iron chimney, very economical consumer. At Albion Place, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a horizontal high pressure 8 H-P Engine, driving wheel, drum, shaft stand, stop valve, governor and feed pump. At Albion Place, Byculla.

TO LET, suites of Apartments in Albion Place, Byculla (near Victoria Gardens), healthy and cool. Rents Rs. 25 to Rs. 60, allowance on leases.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

MORE Popular than ever.—Singer's Genuine Sewing Machines. Our sale last year was at the rate of 1720 machines a day. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Sewing Machines.—A select collection with all the latest improvements and additions. Buy no other till you have seen them.—H.A. GEYER, Elphinstone Circle.

FIRST class accommodation can be got in the Clarendon Hotel at Re. 1 per diem. Boarding optional, quarters set apart for families. Near Treacher & Co., Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KELLY'S BYCULLA HOTEL.—A few BOARDERS can be accommodated during the monsoon months, at Rs. 90 per mensem inclusive. Married Couples 180.

WANTED, a country-bred pony 13-2 up to weight, and fast enough to win a Gymkana race ; will pay a stiff price. Address HONY. SECRETARY, POLO, Bombay Gymkana.

WANTED, an ENGLISH RESIDENT GOVERNESS of middle age. Apply by letter stating terms, qualifications with copy of Testimonials to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ON FRIDAY next, 1st July, at 1 p. m., the undersigned will sell by pubic auction at Mr. E. GILET'S Office, 103, Kalbadevi Road, a lot of Real Pearls ; also Ruby and Emerald Rings on account and risk of Manuckial Gumshandass.—MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT (near the General Post Office).—Tiffins, chops, steaks, soups, hot joints, tea, coffee, wines, spirits, ices, &c.

## NOTICES.

TO CROTON FANCIERS AND NURSERYMEN.

A GENTLEMAN in Bangalore wishes to DISPOSE OF 300 SEEDLING CROTONS which he has raised, and will be glad to RECEIVE an OFFER. The plants range from a few inches to about 2 feet in height, and have all been cross-bred from choice varieties, many of them already displaying novelty of form and colouring.

Address M., care of POST-MASTER, BANGALORE.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, Apollo Street, Fort.

NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

AT the request of the General Committee, the undersigned has undertaken to select a Northern Eleven to play the South at Poona early in September next. Secretaries of all Gymkhanas in Guzerat, Sind, Kutch, Khandeish and Central India are therefore invited to communicate the names of their best cricketers as soon as possible with a brief cricket history of each and an intimation of their willingness to play if called upon.

Old Northerners are particularly requested to assist in reviving this interesting match.

G. E. HANCOCK, Major.

Rajkote, Kattyawar, 25th June, 1881.

MESSRS. WISDOM AND WARTER, XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,

HAVING appointed us their BOMBAY AGENTS, we have the pleasure to offer for Sale their excellent SHERRY WINES, at the following cheap rates :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Dry, very clean and elegant, in Quarter Casks of about 27 imperial gallons | Rs. 150 |
| Manzanilla do. | 170 |
| Fino Palmo do. | 210 |

For sample bottle and other information apply to

WARDEN & Co.

35, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of July, 1881, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of passing the undermentioned Special Resolution :—

"That the word 'five' be struck out from Clause 84 of the Articles of Association of the Company, and that there be substituted therefor the words 'seven and a half.'"

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1881.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 7th July, 1881, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st May, 1881.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To declare a Bonus to insurers.
4.—To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

8, Church Lane, Bombay, 25th June 1881.

*N.B.*—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th June to 20th July, 1881, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., Gun Fire, on MONDAY, the 11th proximo, Tenders for the purchase of 102 pairs of second-hand (in good order) RAILWAY WHEELS and AXLES, five feet six inches gauge and three feet one inch diameter.

The wheels and axles are lying outside the Running Engine Shed at Byculla, and may be seen there on application.

Nearly the whole of the tyers are of bowling iron 5" by 2". The spokes are of wrought iron 3¼" by ⅞" and 3" by ⅞", and all have solid wrought iron basses, except 19 pairs which are fitted with Owen's patent solid cast iron bass. The axles are of "best fagotted" iron by Lloyds, Foster and Co. and Ashbury, and are 4" diameter at middle, 4½" at bass, and 3" journals.

Each pair of wheels and axle weighs about 12¼ cwt.

Offers must specify the rate per pair of wheels and axle delivered on the spot.

Terms cash, and the wheels to be taken delivery of where they are now lying within 14 days from acceptance of offer.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

J. H. ABBOTT, Acting Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineers Office, Bombay, 25th June, 1881.

LATEST TRIUMPH,
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

WHEELER & WILSON

HAVE BEEN AWARDED

THE ONLY "GRAND PRIZE" & DIPLOMA FOR SEWING MACHINES OVER EIGHTY COMPETITORS, BEING THE HIGHEST AWARD MADE.

THE "Grand Prize" of which about 100 were awarded to Exhibitors of all nations and classes, is 2½ inch in diameter, and weighs 8 ounces avoirdupois and must not be mistaken for the Gold Medal, which is of secondary grade, of 2 inch in diameter and 3 ounces in weight, and of which 2,000 were awarded.

No Sewing Machine has approached in highest excellence to Wheeler and Wilson's genuine machines in all the Exhibitions of the world.

For Family use and all grades of manufacturing in Cloth and Leather.

Hand and treadle Machines, prices from Rs. 50 to Rs. 165. Curved and Straight Needles.

Machines for making button holes ; Machines for Pleating and Kittering.

Extras and Sundries always in Stock.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, No. 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

CONSOLS were again ⅛ higher in London yesterday at 100½, French Rentes unchanged at 119¼, as also the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 103½. Enfaced Rupee Paper, however, has taken a decided upward turn, Fours being quoted ⅛ higher at 85⅝, Fours-and-a-half ¼ higher at 92. In Indian Exchange Bank shares Reuter's quotations show an advance during the week of 10s. in Orientals and Chartered, Hongkong and Shanghai and Chartered Mercantile being unaltered.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil show no change. Rapeseed is weak and slightly lower. Other Seeds and Wheat are unchanged.

Piece-goods in Manchester keep quiet but steady, quotations being all the same as on Friday last. The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady, Surats unchanged, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales. Spot prices are unaltered, with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. noted in Good Broach. Reuter quotes Mid.-Uplands June-July delivery 6 3-16d., August-September at 6 9-32d. In New York ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday were still quoted at 11 cents, but September shipment was 4 points lower at 10·62 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

| | | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts | .. | 3,000 | 3,100 | 300 |
| Four days' do. | .. | 11,000 | 10,000 | 1,200 |
| Total since 1st Sept. | .. | 5,611,000 | 4,845,000 | 4,413,500 |

EXCHANGE :—With no alteration in the value of Bar Silver in London and next to nothing in the shape of bills offering here, we opened quiet but steady at yesterday's closing rates.

During the day the extent of business done has not been large, and although at one time there was one buyer out of 3 months' Credits at 1s. 7⅞d. and an equivalent rate for Francs, the figure is not obtainable at the close. As usual the price obtained for Council drafts will guide us for the rest of the Mail. On this occasion some people are of opinion that 1s. 7 11-16d. will be obtained, but the greater number favor 1s. 7⅝d. We quote at the close :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | ...... | 1s. 7 11-16d. | per rupee |
| Do. telegraphic | .... | 1s. 7⅞d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight | | 1s. 7 25-32d. | ,, |
| Credits, 3 ,, ,, | .. | 1s. 7¾ to 29-32d. | ,, |
| Documents, 3 ,, ,, | .. | 1s. 7 15-16d. | ,, |
| Francs, 3 ,, ,, | .. | 2·10¼ to ½ | ,, |

On Calcutta there is no change.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm, and to begin with sellers named Rs. 105 for Fours and Rs. 112½ for Fours-and-a-half, but a quieter feeling supervened, and we now quote Rs. 104⅞ to 15-16 and Rs. 112½ to ¼ respectively. The announcement published in the morning regarding allotments to Native States undoubtedly weakens the prospect for the forthcoming loan to some little extent.

SHARES are quiet but firm. In Banks there is no change. Press Companies are unaltered, with the exception of a decline of Rs. 10 in Albert of Kurrachee and Rs. 5 in Mofussil Spinning and Weaving Mill shares in a general way are unchanged, but we notice an advance of Rs. 25 in Albert, Rs. 20 in Hyderabad, and Rs. 15 in Southern India. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining shares have receded to Rs. 15.

COTTON has been quiet in the extreme, and although there have been sellers at a slight reduction in prices, we have not heard of any real business We quote to-day :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Dollera | ........ | Rs. 178 | per Candy. |
| F. G. F. ,, | ........ | ,, 178 | ,, |
| Good Omra | ........ | ,, 183 | ,, |
| F.G.F. do. | ........ | ,, 173 | ,, |
| G. F. do. | ........ | ,, 164 | ,, |
| Good Dhollera | ........ | ,, 184 | ,, |

SEEDS AND WHEAT continue practically unaltered.

FREIGHTS are quiet but pretty steady at previous rates. For Liverpool we still quote 35s. for Cotton and 38s. 9d. for Wheat, but we hear of business having been done for July-August at 36s. 3d. for lawful merchandise.

PIECE-GOODS exhibit no quotable change. On the spot business is very dull, and to arrive, although a somewhat more cheerful feeling prevails, there is no increase in the extent of actual transactions.

COALS are quiet but steady at former prices. Sellers to arrive have quite withdrawn, as present quotations show a loss on home cost.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

### BANKS.

| —— | Shares. | Am't. | Paid up. | Last Divi dend | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 p. ct. | 770 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 795 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 650 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 10 | all | 3 do. | 130 |
| Chart'd Bank I. & C. | 40,000 | 20 | all | 6 do. | 275 |
| Chart'd Mercantile | 30,000 | 25 | all | 6 do. | 300 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank | 40,000 | 28¼ | all | 10¼ do. | 525 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 25 | 12½ | 5¼ do. | 111 |
| Oriental Bank | 60,000 | 25 | all | 5 do. | 295 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotto | 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 50 | 1,050 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 p.ct. | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 132 p.s. | 1,020 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | 375 | 490 |
| Bellary | 625 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 p. s. | 600 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co | 600 | 500 | all | 40 | 450 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co | 1,400 | 250 | all | 10 | 53 |
| Colaba Press Co | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 50 | 875 |
| Dhollera Press and Ginning Co | 500 | 300 | all | 100 | 255 |
| East India Press Co | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,125 |
| Fort Press Co | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 300 p.s. | 2,915 |
| French Press Co | 300 | 500 | all | 45 p. s. | 460 |
| Sind Press Co | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 450 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | 15 p. s. | 305 |
| New Indian Press | 1,000 | 350 | 350 | 11 | 160 |
| Prince of W. Press | 120 | ...... | 1,500 | 75 | 1,475 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co | 100 | 1,000 | 750 | 100 | 1,180 |
| Sassoon Press Co | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Volkart's Press Co | 450 | 1,000 | all | 50 | 490 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company | 600 | 1,000 | 500 | 90 | 1,450 |
| Albert Mill | 400 | 2,000 | all | .. | 1,225 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company | 30,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 5 | 128 |
| Alfred Manufacturing Company | 2,000 | 1,700 | 500 | 22½ p.s. | 630 |
| Alliance Spinning | 600 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 150 p.s. | 2,800 |
| Bhownuggur Mills | 300 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 100 | 1,110 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,110 |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | 500 | 40 p. s. | 830 |
| Cooria Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,020 |
| D. Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | nil | 990 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 736 | 500 | all | 25 p. s. | 685 |
| Ditto (New issue) | 400 | 500 | 150 | .. | 370 |
| Golam Baba S. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | 20 | 545 |
| Hindustan | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 p. s. | 1,160 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Company | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,120 |
| Jaffer Ali Spinning Company | 600 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 675 |
| Jewraz Bhalloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 p. s. | 1,185 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,060 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 p. s. | 1,075 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 p.s. | 1,900 |
| Mahalukshmi | 650 | 1,000 | 500 | .. | 590 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 75 | 1,610 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co. | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | 12 p. s. | 260 |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,305 |
| National Spinning | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,130 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 p. s. | 1,230 |
| Oriental | 4,000 | 625 | 625 | 40 | 845 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | .. | 500 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 65 | 1,150 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 p. s. | 1,200 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,085 |
| Southern India | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | .. | 695 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,025 |
| Western India S. & M. Company | 1,200 | 1,000 | 200 | 15 | 870 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | .. | £20 | 218-3-0 | 5 p. ct | 310 |
| Do. New £20 shares. | .. | £20 | 130-14-6 | do | 26 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 | 65-7-3 | do | 72 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 | 21-13-1 | do | 32 |
| B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do | 1,040 |
| Do. New £1 Shares. | .. | £18 | 196-5-15 | do | 265 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frere Land | 7,500 | 150 | 150 | 100 | *20 |
| Mazagon Land, &c. | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .. | 24 |
| New Colaba Co. | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,925 | 30 | 1,035 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 10 | 220 |

* For distribution.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, 2,263 tons, Captain W. E. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Galle in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rajpootana, 2,030 tons, Captain G. Brown, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

## DEPARTURES.

| June | Vessel. | Commander | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Glendarnel | Poe | Calcutta. |
| | Rajpootana (s) | Brown | C. & Calcutta. |
| | Bhundara (s) | Hutchison | Calcutta. |

The steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranold (s)—50 cases whisky, D. D. Shah; 150 cases whisky, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Armenia (s)—50 cases slates, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood; 25 cases copper sheets, Edward, Bates and Co; 75 kegs iron rivets, Abdoolally Abdoolcadur.
Kathleen (s)—40 drums carbolic acid and 4 hogsheads mathylated spirit, D. S. Kemp and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Khedive (s)—104 boxes brandy, W. L. Hudson.
Agnes (s)—2 cases varnish and 100 drums turpentine, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—250 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co; 14 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Sumatra (s)—56 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

JUNE 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia (s)—50 kegs iron rose nails, Oomersey Premjee; 90 bundles spring steel, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Agnes (s)—15 cases sparkling moselle, Volkart Brothers; 10 cases matches, Abdool Hoosein Tyebally; 25 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawood Khan; 3 cases glassware, Essa Ebram; 9 cases lamps, Nanjee Canjee; 25 runlets tar and 6 packages pitch, Esmalljee Curremjee.
Siam (s)—3 cases coloured papers, Volkart Brothers.
Dewa Gungadhur—10 casks ink and 14 packages papers, Oomed Heerachund.
Rohilla (s)—37 cases corks, Geo. R. Purvis and Son.
Malwa (s)—25 casks fuse, Mahamedally Noorbhoy.
Varuna (s)—1 case sparkling red burgundy and 6 cases still hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

Lamperts (s)—5 packages beef, 8 barrels pork, and 2 khgs butter, Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co.
Euphrates (s)—26 cases oilmanstores, 5 cases cheese, and 4 cases ham, The B. I. S. N. Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Hungaria (s)—315 packages papers, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar; 70 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—35 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—16 bales wool, 9 bales rags and 15 bales hemp rope, Hurukchund Hunsraj; 4,220 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 308 cwts myrabollams, Ruttonsey Sewjee; 300 bales rags, Farnham and Co; 92 bales rags and 33 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 134 bales hemp, Tezpal Nanjee; 31 bales wool, Soonderjee Luckmedas; 35 bales wool, Ludha Morarjee; 23 bales wool, Doogersey Bya; 46 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 1,138 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 240 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 21 bales skins, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 109 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.
Cypromene—1,000 cwts wheat, Mooljee Luckomsee; 800 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jewut.

FOR LONDON.

Britton Hall (s)—18 bales skins, Khulfanbhoy Damaney; 9 cwts horns, Natha Essa; 125 cwts coir yarn, Currimsee Khetsee and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 33 boxes aloes socotra and 3 cases gum copal, Datardina Mowjee; 51 cases gum, Jetha Anond; 7 bales hides, 11 cases peacock-feathers and 1 case fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 25 bales hides, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 60 bales cotton, Mofussil Co; 20 bales hides, Nenseebhoy Gangjee; 50 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.; 21 bales skins, F. Masotti and Co; 224lbs. tortoise-shells, 5¼ cwt chundroos and ¼ cwts M teeth, Currimbhoy Russoolbhoy.
Siam s—7¼ cwts ivory, Suriff Durvesh; 16½ cwts ivory, Mahamedjee Hajee Adamjee; 45 cwts horns, Mahomed Coorjee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Choice,—1,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macleod (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Singapore (s)—150 bales cotton, Framjee Eduljee Dawar; 5 bales cotton, Alcese and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lamparts (s)—23,998 cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Oakdale (s)—32,000 cwts. wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kathbin (s)—8,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Sestos (s)—1,500 cwts. gingellyseed and 2,966¼ cwts. wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore (s)—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Singapore (s)—62 cwts. coffee and 2 cwts. cardamoms, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 910½ cwts wheat, 150 cwts. bajree and 150 cwts. joowaree, Ahmed Sullaman.
Sumatra (s)—7 bales carpets, 19 cases silk, and 13 bundles showls, the P. and O. Co; 3 cases glass bangles and 2 copper pots, Hamed Khoja.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Raipootana (s)—110 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin (s)—67 cwts. colombaroots, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 36 cwts. gum, Kajee Abdoola Esmall and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin (s)—85 bags colombo roots, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 143 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 560 cwts. onions, Kusson Babon; 172 cwts. ivory, Datardina Mowjee; 332 pieces ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 127 bales cotton E. D. Sassoon and Co.
Hungaria (s)—25 cases castor oil, Cursetjee Dadabhoy; 53 bales cotton, Ramnaran Sewshunker; 109 bales cotton and 391 bales twist, Motichund Suntookchund; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 64 bales twist, Tata and Co; 297 bales twist, R. Mahomed; 167 bales twist, Merally Mahomed; 130 bales twist, Jowarimull Shewnaran; 20 bales twist, Mahomed Oomer and Co.; 9 bales twist, Yue Loong Hing; 101 bales cotton, Tata & Co; 150 bales twist, the New D. P. S. and W. Co; 300 bales cotton, Bunichund Fuckerchund.

JUNE 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parkfield—(s) 12 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Rydal Hall—(s) 100 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 42 bales wool, Motichund Suntokchund; 51 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 150 bales cotton and 83 bales wool, Gordhundass Bhugwandass; 85 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 65 bales wool and 20 bales rags, Goculdass Toolsedass.

FOR LONDON.

Siam—(s) 9½ cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy.
Britton Hall—(s) 5 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Gangjee; 10 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 10 bales skins, H. Dharsey; 1,000 cwt wheat, Remington and Co.; 100 bales coton, Kilick Nixon and Co.; 3 cases tortoise shells and 3 cases chundroos, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy: 6 bales hides, Munjee Allarakhia; 5 cwts. fishmaws, Alladin Babul.

FOR NEW YORK.

ydal Hall—(s) 3 bales skins, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Hospoder—350 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia (s)—21,714 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 20 bales cotton twist, F. Suquet and Co.
Kathleen (s)—12,000 cwts wheat, 428 cwts groundnuts, and 11,756 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.
Sapphire (s)—4,500 cwts groundnuts and 612 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Cavalier (s)—3,000 cwts groundnuts and 30,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore (s)—11 cases corals, M. Mondolfo and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hilyard—150 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Singapore (s)—150 cwts coffee, Mahamed Ally Ebrahim.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hungaria (s)—164 bales twist, Jamsedjee Brothers & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana (s)—4 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 2 bales cotton, Harvey & Sabapatty.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin (s)—2 bales papers and 4 cwts cambay stone, Fuzerally Moosabhoy, 192 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon & Co; 65 chests opium, N. J. Abraham: 11 chets opium, Hajee Adam Ermalljee; 62 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 15 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 15 chests opium, S. N. Talati and Co; 4 chests opium, P. F. Talati; 5 chest opium, F. N. Postwalla; 10 chests opium, N. J. Abraham.
Hungaria (s)—27 chests opium, Huzarimull Mooltanchund; 20 chests opium, Hajee Esmall Hajee Ahmed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin (s)—335 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 35 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co: 27 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 6 chests opium, Joharimull Dulsookrai; 7½ chests opium, Guneshlall Shobhagmull; 32 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon.
Hungaria (s)—35 chests opium, Huzarimull Mooltanchand; 5½ chests opium, Joharcemul Samurmull.

## HIGH COURT.—JUNE 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

200-80—J. C. Cama—Gungajee Kakoo Godday vs Raghoo Zill and another—Balkrishna and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

523-79—Shapurjee and T.—Muggon Gungaram vs Kessowjee Roopjee—Nanu and H.—Part heard.
660-78—J. Macfarlane—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs the Fleming S. and W. Co. and others—A. and H. and C. and L.—Part heard.
489-80—In person—Maneckjee Sorabjee Powalla vs Haice Ally Mahomed Hajee—Ahmed.
7-81—Janardhun and H.—Murarjee Poonja vs Bhimjee Girdhur—J. Macfarlane.
562-79—Shapurjee and T—Khima Bhaichund and others vs Jaitharam Savakram.
275-80—Hore, C. and B.—Abdool Rahiman Isaac vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Isa.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Consent Decree.

539-80—Jefferson B. & D.—Jaitha Runchord vs Pandurung Annajee—M. H. Khan.

Long Causes.

261-80—Tyabjee and D.—Girvardass Govindass and another vs Narayen Crustna Laud and others—Chalk and W.—Part heard.
179-80—Chalk and W.—Narayen Crustna Laud and others vs Jairam Govindass.
153-81—R. M. Sayani—Bai Labai vs Fazul Nensey—In person.
155-81—Payne and G.—Ruttonjee Bezonjee and others vs Bomanjee Edulje and others—T. and R. and M. H. Khan.
162-81—Ardesir and H.—Trebhowandass Gungadass and another vs Dhunbaijee and another—Payne and G.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 25.)

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. Stanbrough, Extra Asst. Comsr, 3rd Class, to be Extra Asst. Comsr, 2nd Class, vice Babu Nobin Chandra Banerji.

The services of Surgn. J. Armstrong, attached to the 17th Regt. N. I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of the N. W. P. and Oudh.

The Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta :—

The Hon. W. Tyrrell, C. S.; C. P. Carmichael, Esq., C. S.; B. W. Colvin, Esq., C. S.; C. Robertson, Esq., C. S.; The Ven. J. Baly; Surgn.-Major J. M. Coates, M. D.; The Very Revd. Father D. Van Impe, S. J.; Babu Hem Chunder Banerjee, B. L.; Muhammed Yusaf, B. L.; W. D. Bruce, Esq., C. E.; W. T. Webb, Esq., M. A.; J. S. Slater, Esq.; J. Wilson, Esq.; Babu Radhika Prasad Mookerjee; L. Schwendler, Esq. and Babu Lal Madhab Mukerjee, L. S. M.

The Services of Surg.-Major M. S. Caldwell, M. D. Offg. in medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Harad and Tonk Political Agency, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Capt. J. H. Newill, Political Asst., 1st Class, substantive pro-tempore, & Asst. to the Govr.-Genl's Agent in Rajputana, is posted to Bussorah as Asst. Political Agent, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, on furlough.

Major J. Miller, 2nd-in-Comd., Malwa Bheel Corps, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Political Agent, Bhopawar, and Comdt. Malwa Bheel Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut.-Col. Kincaid.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 30th April consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Offg. Asst. Comsr., 1st Class :—

Mr. A. Elliott, Asst. Comsr., 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.

Mr. C. A. W. Davies, Asst. Comsr., 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

Lieut. H. M. Temple and Capt. A. M. Muir, are appointed to be Assts. to the Resident at Hyderabad.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bl. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut. F. A. Harris, 54th Foot, Offg. Wing Officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, 15th March, 1880.

Major J. Cook, S.C., Wing Comdr, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regt. of N. I. to be a Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl., vice Major G. T. Halliday, whose tour of staff service has expired. Dated 17th June.

H. E. the Govr.-Genl. is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieut. R. C. Onslow, C. S., to be Adjt., vice Lieut. D'A. W. Thuillier, deceased.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgns. in H. M.'s Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service :—

Surgn. R. J. Polden, arrived at Bombay, 1st April.

Surgns. George Michael James Giles, M. B.; Arthur Robert Uryall Sedgefield; Johnston Shearer, M. B.; Syed Hassan; Hem Chandra Banerji; Alfred Henry Pierson, and Francis Samuel Peak, arrived at Bombay, 14th April.

Surgn. W. Deane, arrived at Bombay, 7th June.

1st Punjab Infy.—Lieut. C. B. Brownlow, Wing Officer and Offg. Adjt., to be Adjt., vice Lieut. T. C. Pears seconded.

Lieut. E. L. Hight, 67th Foot, a candidate for the B. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, vice Lieut. T. C. Pears, seconded.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Mr. Elliot Colvin, C.S., to be Major-Comdt., vice Major F. C. G. Ross, resigned.

Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., G.I.E., C.S., Resident at Hyderabad, to be Honorary Colonel.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

J. C. P. Baillie, Infantry, (p. a.) for two years.

Major T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, Genl. List, Infantry, (p. a.) for one year and 82 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Major G. Atkins, S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Lieut. J. C. L. Campbell, R. E., (m. c.) for six months.

Surgn. J. Wilson, M. D., (p. a.) for six months.

Surgn. A. Duncan, M. D., (m. c.) for six months.

Honorary Surgn. R. D. Logg, (m. c.) for three months.

Lieut. A. H. P. Turner, R. A., Subaltern, No. 3 Field Batty., Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (p. a.) for the 25th and the 26th May, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieut. C. F. Lazarus, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, has assumed the surname of Larmour, in lieu of that of "Lazarus."

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

To be Major—Capt. J. A. D. Gordon, Genl. List, Infantry, 20th June.

14th (The Ferozepore) Regt. of N. I.—Subadar Nundh Singh, to be Subadar-Major, vice Deedar Singh, deceased, 21st May.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 333 of 1881, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1881, with effect from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lieut.-Col. Eric Stanhope Fox, Bl. S. C., 20th June.

Major C. J. Farquharson, S. C., has been transferred to the half pay list of the S. C. by the Secy. of State for India.

Govt of India, P. W. D., Notification No. 144, dated 21st April, transferring Mr. R. W. L. Toozs, Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, Indus Valley Railway, temporarily to the Accounts Establishment, is cancelled.

Mr. T. Concannon, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, is replaced at the disposal of the Director.-Genl. of Railways.

The Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to sanction the following alteration in the rules and rates for inland telegrams, with effect from the 1st July 1881.

Rule 19.—The following are the rates of charge for a message. :—

[No charge is made for the transmissions of the address.]

Between any two stations in India. For the first six words or groups of three figures, Re. 1; for each additional word or group of three figures, annas 2.

Between any station in India and any station in Ceylon. For every six words or groups of three figures, Re. 1-8.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

EX S. S. POLLUCE.

ANOTHER BATCH of the world-renowned iron-framed square PIANOS in solid Walnut-wood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Solid square...... ..............Rs. 675
Ditto sympathetic......... ,, 750

Special arrangements for 3, 6, or 12 months' payment.

Also Pianos for hire, and Pianos tuned.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th May, 1881.
C. MARCKS & Co., Poona, 1, East Street.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

WITH reference to former telegram, the public are informed that the Section of this Railway from WADHWAN JUNCTION to DHOLA will be CLOSED to all Traffic on and after 30th June instant till further notice.

C. E. VINING.
Traffic Superintendent.

Ghadechi, 29th June, 1881.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"SPECTATOR."—Not authenticated.
"BOB."—The question is one for the Railway Company.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1881.

IT will be observed from the telegrams transmitted through Reuter that the Marquis of Hartington, "considering the law respecting Indian loans," did not think it desirable to receive tenders in England for the new loan. Apart from the law, we can see that there would be great confusion caused by receiving tenders in two places so far apart as Calcutta and London, and it would be almost impossible that, in attempting to transmit a list of the London tenders by telegraph, errors would not occur and injustice be done. Experience last year, when the whole loan was taken up by foreign capitalists, showed that there is no difficulty, under the present arrangement, in persons at home submitting tenders at Calcutta. And it is only in this way that a prompt decision can be given, and all ground for suspicion removed. Lord Hartington's decision will, therefore, be generally approved.

IT is curious that there should be so much delay, and that so many incorrect announcements should be circulated, in the matter of the appointment of a successor to the late Honorable Mr. Adam in the Governorship of Madras. The statement which has at last been made by the Marquis of Hartington is reassuring in so far that we are now certain that a change, which would have been much to be regretted—the talked-of reduction of the sister Presidency to a Lieutenant-Governorship—is not to be brought about, for the present at all events. And we are glad to see that the Secretary of State is personally convinced that such a change would not be a step in the right direction. But though he said another Governor is to be appointed, and not a Lieutenant-Governor merely, his lordship said nothing as to who the new Governor is to be. It seems likely that the position has been offered to some one at home who is being allowed time to consider whether he will accept it—probably Mr. Grant Duff. If, as was reported the other day, Mr. Grant Duff had refused the office and it had been decided to confer it on Sir Ashley Eden, Lord Hartington would, no doubt, have said so.

THE movement in central and eastern Europe against the Jews has been generally looked upon by English observers as a mere revival of an ancient religious prejudice, and repeated assurances to the contrary on the part of German writers have had but little effect in changing this view. There is something puerile in the complaint made against the Jews by one of their chief antagonists, who has charged them in a leading German review with arriving in Germany from Poland as old-clothesmen, to become a few years afterwards "bankers, newspaper proprietors, and deputies." Old-clothesmen who can so quickly transform themselves must be the next thing to magicians; and if the Jew can suddenly raise himself among his German fellow-citizens from so low a status to such a lofty one, there must really be something in his nature to justify those charges of witchcraft which used to be so frequently brought against his ancestors in the middle ages. But the Jewish immigration from Poland into Germany is so constant and so numerous, that if every deputy in the Prussian Chamber or in the German Reichsrath were of Hebrew origin, there would still be an enormous preponderance of Israelites in Germany, to whose lot no great advantages of any kind have fallen. There is good reason for believing that what the pure Germans object to in the so-called German Jews is their habit of lending money at high interest; and in a German anti-Semitic play, which has recently been performed with great success in various parts of Germany, the plot of the piece turns upon the hostility existing between the daughter of a Jewish usurer who has married a German Count of ancient lineage, and the blood relations of this Count, who, after his death, wish to dispossess the widow of her nobiliary estate on the ground that she is of base origin. Hatred of the Jew may possibly, among the Germans, have its origin in some sort of aristocratic sentiment, though, in spite of the German dramatist, there is reason for believing that the lower classes in Germany extend to the Israelite no greater amount of favour than he receives at the hands of their betters. But, however that may be, the Jews in Germany are not likely to meet with much persecution of a serious kind. They may be attacked in print, they may be excluded from certain classes of society; and at Breslau, their first great resting place on their road from the Polish to the German towns, an association has already been formed for preventing their election to parliamentary seats. This object is to be accomplished by the subscribers to the anti-Semitic society binding themselves not to vote for any Jewish candidate; and there is characteristic legality as there is at the same time characteristic pettiness in this civilized method of dealing with the hated race.

In Russia the Jews cannot be excluded from Parliament for the simple reason that in that unconstitutional land nothing resembling a Parliament exists. They do contrive in Russia, as in Germany, to become bankers and newspaper proprietors; but the Russians have not as yet raised any cry against them on that ground. The Russians have formed no associations against them—organized associations, even for the purpose of Jew-baiting, being forbidden in Russia. Nor have any measures of a legal or a quasi-legal nature been resorted to. The Germans would crush them without once violating the written law. The Russians, with greater simplicity and more directness, avenge themselves upon the detested Israelites by robbing them, burning their houses down, beating them, and putting them to death. It may be that in Germany, as in Russia, the persecution of which the Jews are being made the object is equally directed against them in their character of usurers. But the German persecution is politically of but little importance, whereas the Russian persecution is fast assuming formidable proportions, and threatens to lead to consequences which may shake to its very foundations the Russian State. The true significance of the anti-Jewish movement, of which a large portion of Russia, especially in the south-eastern provinces, formerly belonging to Poland, has lately been the scene, must be looked for in connection with the now all but undisguised failure of the Emancipation Act. Without going into the details of that vast and benevolently conceived scheme, it may be sufficient to point out that its general effect was to transfer to the State that right of exacting payments from the peasants which formerly belonged to the landed proprietors. Personally the peasant was made a free agent; he was no longer subject to the caprice of an individual; but he had to pay for his freedom: and the Government, while redeeming for him as much land as was deemed sufficient for his maintenance, called upon him to pay for this land by a series of instalments which he has hitherto been unable to keep up.

But the emancipated serf is not indebted to the Government alone. He also owes money to the usurers, who have been in the habit of making him advances on his crops, and to whom he has in many cases pawned his farming implements; and in the great corn-growing districts of southern and south-eastern Russia the usurer is invariably a Jew. The Jew was never much esteemed, and he was scarcely even tolerated, in Russia proper. But in the Ukraine or Border land, which was once Polish, and in the provinces of Volhynia, Podolia, and Kieff, which belonged to Poland until the partition of that country at the end of the eighteenth century, the Jew was always recognized as a necessary evil in a society which looked with contempt upon commerce; and when the provinces in question became Russian nothing was changed in the long-established relations between Jews and proprietors on the one hand and Jews and peasants on the other. Now, as in former times, the proprietors borrow money from Jewish bankers, while the peasants sell their wheat before it is cut to Jewish innkeepers. Although all connection has been severed between the emancipated serfs and their former owners, the position of the emancipated ones is not in a material sense improved; and they have fallen more than ever into the hands of the Jews. The attacks upon the Jews in south-eastern Russia may be looked upon as the beginning of a social war, and already in many places the peasants in their armed risings have operated not only against the usurers who claim from them their last farthing and their last sheaf of corn, but also against the proprietors, their former tyrants, and against the agents of the Government, who demand from them dues which they are unable to pay. The general effects of serf emancipation in Russia have been ably set forth by a writer in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*. But the reviewer has not taken into account the fact that besides being hopelessly indebted to the Government, which hesitates to distrain, the peasantry have also to meet the exactions of the Jews, who seize whatever they may find to lay hold of. The so-called anti-Jewish movement is in fact the commencement of an insurrection of peasants, which may soon equal in magnitude the risings of a like nature which took place at the end of the eighteenth century under Pougatcheff and at the end of the seventeenth under Stenko Razin.

THERE is a rumour going about which, if it be true, is well worthy the attention of those officers of the Indian Army—a tolerably numerous class—who cannot quite make up their minds whether they shall retire this year, or whether they will hang on for one year more. It is positively announced that this is the last year that the scheme for commuting the Colonel's allowances will be in force. In other words, if an officer does not retire this year, he will either have to wait for his off-reckonings or go on the bare and meagre pension of his rank. That the pensions as they stand are totally inadequate, either as a reward for past services or as a provision for future years, has been demonstrated over and over again, but we will once more remind our readers who may meditate retirement of the sums actually due to them. An officer after twenty years' service is entitled to £191—12s., which strikes us as being very unlikely to tempt anyone to leave the Army. After twenty-four years he becomes entitled to £292 a year; and anyone who has recently returned from furlough in England will be in a position to judge how far that income will go in the most expensive country in the world. After twenty-eight years' service an officer can retire on a pound a day, or rather on £365 per annum, which is not a pound a day, inasmuch as income-tax, and subscription to military fund will be deducted from it. On completing thirty-two years, an officer's pension is £456—5s., which is not an extraordinarily liberal provision for thirty-two years' work. If he lives to put in thirty-five years' service, he is entitled to £600 a year, while the highest pension is £750 per annum after thirty-eight years' service; and to this £750 must be added the off-reckonings, which bring the final sum on which an officer can retire up to the very respectable total of over £1,120 a year. So that if the rumour be true that this is the last year of the commutation scheme, it behoves officers to seriously consider their position in view of retirement. We do not give more credence to the rumour than this : it is commonly talked of at home, and there is no reason why it should not be true. As our readers may remember, the wording of the order runs thus :—"With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that during the year 1881, ninety officers of the Staff Corps and cavalry and infantry of the Indian Army will be permitted to retire from the service, receiving in addition to the pensions," &c., &c. In fact, Government have always carried on this measure from year to year, and have never pledged themselves to do otherwise. We cannot assign any reason for the uncertainty that is thus permitted to hang over the duration of what has unquestionably been a great boon to the Indian Army generally. If it is intended as a permanent measure, why not say so? If it is to be summarily abolished, why not let those most interested into the secret, in order that they may not lose the chance their brother officers have been fortunate enough to avail themselves of. There is something unworthy in the idea of a great Government treating a body of old officers as if they were children who could not be trusted with a secret, or as if they did not know their own minds from one week to another. Such rumours as the one to which we have alluded should be powerless to make officers anxious as to their prospects of a liberal pension, and we think that the following reasons will suffice to show that the report is most probably unfounded, or at least premature. If the scheme of commutation be withdrawn, very few officers will be able to retire until they get the off-reckonings, and thus the Indian Army will revert to that state of dead-lock and stagnation from which it has begun slowly to emerge. That this statement is literally correct, a glance at the pension rates we have given will suffice to show. How can an officer of thirty-two years' service possibly live on £456-5s. a year? He has, in nine cases out of ten, sons and daughters who are entering on that very expensive portion of their career popularly known as "finishing their education." It is not to be thought of, and he sees the only thing to do is to hang on for the off-reckonings. So Colonels will accumulate apace, and the Indian Army will become the most costly force the world has ever seen. There are two ways out of this difficulty : one is to extend the provision of the commutation scheme to all officers over twenty years' service, and to give it a definite time to work, say ten years; or, better still, to introduce a new scheme of pensions that shall in some fair degree recompense officers who have long and faithfully borne the heat and burden of the day. To leave an officer in a state of doubt as to whether the fact of his taking his pension this year or next year will or will not make a difference in his annual income of possibly three hundred pounds or more is as unnecessary as it is harsh and unfeeling. It is curious and rather disheartening to reflect how often Government grant a boon and then hedge it round with such conditions as deprive it of half its value. In the present case we trust that this cause of grievance, of which the whole body of Indian officers have just cause of complaint, may be speedily removed, and the rules and regulations as regards retiring pensions be placed on a firm and liberal basis.

THREE unpleasant facts in connection with the great iron trade of England were recorded during the year 1880. Steel rails were introduced for a Norfolk railway from the great founderies of Herr Krupp, at Essen in Germany; secondly, a few American made steam-engines were taken for sale in England and were actually sold without loss; and finally, when the Greeks wanted several thousand Martini-Henry rifles, they went to New York instead of to Birmingham to purchase them. Fortunately the most recent statistics show that the iron-masters of Great Britain are holding their own with wonderful pertinacity in spite of the competition that is springing up almost all over the world. It is calculated that the total production of iron in the year 1880 amounted to seventeen million tons, of which the output of the United Kingdom was almost exactly 7,750,000 tons, or little less than half. Three years back, in 1877, the total iron production of the world was 13,600,000 tons, of which 48·5 per cent. issued from English furnaces. Thirty years ago, in 1850, almost the same relation existed, England producing 51 per cent. of the 4,500,000 tons of iron yielded in the whole world. A very satisfactory fact is that the export of iron has increased in the same period from one million to four millions, and there is no sign of diminution in the demand.

## THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

ON Monday we had the annual meeting of the members of the Gymkhana, and a goodly number attended to discuss the programme of the season. The chair was taken by the Revenue Commissioner of the Central Division. Several amendments in the present rules were proposed, and some were carried. A distinguished engineer proved himself to be as learned in the intricacies of English grammar as in the flow and force of water. His chief opponent was a brother engineer. When the battle of construction died out, the meeting was brought to a close by a sensible speech made by the Chairman regarding the decay of the great annual cricket match between North and South. In the good old days this used to be the great event of the season. Then the hospitable men of Guzarat used to have an opportunity of meeting their comrades of the Deccan. Old friends used to meet and discuss the days when they were young. All is changed. The Chairman informed us that one reason of the decline of the popularity of the match is that the cricketers do not like spending a week at the hotels. When they come to Poona they do not care to find, like the poet, their warmest welcome at an Inn. It is no good railing at the degeneracy of the age. There is no doubt that India is fast growing too civilized, and in some respects painfully like England. An Anglo-Indian some years ago on his return to this country was asked how he had enjoyed his visit home. "Not at all" was his gruff reply. "My brother nodded to me in the streets, and my mother asked me to lunch." Old Indian hospitality is a thing of the past. Men now come out to India not to live but to make money to spend in Pall Mall. It was a wise act to call the attention of certain high officials to the fact that high pay is given to them to keep up their position in this country, and not to be saved for their retirement in England. To support them in their retirement Government allows them a handsome pension. The inhabitants of Poona have at least one conspicuous example which they might follow in the matter of hospitality. No one loves hospitality better than Sir James Fergusson, and no one knows better how to dispense it. The cricketers who visit Poona this year need not fear any want of welcome. There are men in Poona who have still a regard for the old traditions of Indian life.

On Tuesday His Excellency the Governor held his annual levee at the Council Hall. One levee telleth another, and it is difficult to be original in describing them. All State ceremonials are in their nature dull affairs. The only persons who can possibly enjoy a levee are the ladies, who throng the gallery, and from their vantage height can criticise the superior sex as they pass the great man and make a nervous, awkward bow. Poona sadly needs a Professor of Deportment and also a Professor of Politeness. Why do the majority of military men pass the Chief and take no notice of his existence? This is the second levee which Sir James has held at Poona, and to judge from his appearance on Tuesday the climate of Western India agrees with him. The *Saturday Review* evidently thinks that holding durbars and levees is the chief work of an Indian Governor, for it writes concerning the duties of a Presidency Governor, "much of it is purely ornamental." However, the writer is good enough to add—"Irreverent persons have doubted whether Governors of presidencies are needed at all. That is probably a mistake; and especially in times of emergency a Governor of Madras or of Bombay can do the State and the country he governors no small service." Lord Elphinstone, in the dark days, when the fabric of the Indian Empire was shaken to its very foundation, proved what an English statesmen of high courage could do. He was loyally assisted by his Private Secretary, the late Mr. Adam. Poor Madras, she is much to be pitied. For many years she suffered from Duke pestilence and famine. Bright days seemed in store for her under her new ruler, when the fatal shears put an end to a valuable life. It has long been the fashion to treat Madras as the most backward of all the Presidencies, but instead of despising Madras as "benighted," both Bengal and Bombay might, with no small advantage to themselves, study her system of public works, her method of land assessment, and her educational policy. The death of Mr. Adam has caused the Bengal papers to display their two chief characteristics—arrogance and spite. Bengal is governed by a Lieutenant-Governor, therefore Madras and Bombay ought to be reduced to the same level. Bengal has a larger population, and the cost of Government is less. The argument would be comparatively sound if problems of State were mere problems of arithmetic. Bengal labours under the delusion that she is as important now as she was in the days of Hastings and Clive. But time brings its changes. Bombay is now the real capital of India. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal rules a rich peaceful population; the Governor of Bombay rules the martial races of the Deccan, whose national spirit has not become a tradition of the past. The Governor of Bombay rules over the second city of the Empire—a city whose inhabitants are every day becoming more imbued with ideas of liberty and constitutional government. The Governor of Bombay ought to be a statesman with constitutional ideas and wide views and knowledge of mankind; and experience in mixed affairs can only be acquired by political training in England. A Bengal paper informs us that we ought to be governed by the flower of the Civil Service. We have already enjoyed that advantage. But after all, the best civilians are only men of professional and faculty habits. Their training makes them good workers, but not great leaders. Bombay, instead of being levelled down, requires levelling up. We want to be released from the trammels of Bengal. Why should every question, however petty, be referred to the Bengal bureaucracy which surrounds the Viceroy. Mr. Adam was sadly disappointed when he took over the reins of Government to discover that the powers of his Government were almost equal to the powers of a parish vestry. The men at Simla have but scant sympathy with local wants, and do not always receive local representations in the most generous spirit. Excessive centralization leads to excessive delay. Decentralization in Finance has answered, and there is no reason why it should not be extended to other matters. The Bombay Government has one great privilege, that of being able to correspond direct with the Secretary of State; and the inhabitants of Bombay will be very foolish if they do not zealously guard this privilege.

In local matters I have little to tell you. Lady Fergusson gives her first dance on Wednesday. Many a fair one is weeping for the loss of a dress in the vessel which entered your harbour on fire. Those whose frocks have arrived receive with considerable fortitude the news of their friends' misfortunes. It was Carlyle who said "the beginning of all wisdom is to look fixedly on clothes." The Sartorial art is a measure of a woman's advance in civilization. Every woman ought to know the law of simultaneous contrast, which is roughly this. Every colour placed beside another is changed, and, moreover, modifies the colour in proximity. It is the want of a knowledge of this law which often prevents a woman from displaying taste and intelligence in her dress. A woman who does not know how to blend the colours she wears may do positive moral injury to society. Nothing so much detracts attention from the solemn services of the church as seeing a bonnet in which the colours do not match. At the coming theatricals the stage manager ought to take care that the colours of the different dresses should harmonise. This is too often neglected. "New men and old acres," which was such a success three seasons ago, is to be revived. Poona will deeply miss the old Lilian who showed so much grace in this part. Captain Mellis, however, does his old part of Bunter, and Colonel Pottinger again represents Sam Brown. Mr. Hart also assumes his own *rôle*, and the same Lady Vasavour will again criticise the Art Gallery of the Bunters. The fashionable world of Poona has one evening of real artistic enjoyment in store.

Colonel Pottinger, our theatrical manager, goes home on three months' leave. No man has a better right to a short holiday. As Acting Quarter-Master-General, he did last season, at a very trying and responsible time, good service to the State. This service requires some public recognition. But the Bombay Army and Bombay officers are rapidly getting accustomed to the ungenerous treatment they receive at the hands of those who wield power and patronage at Simla, and who only bestow rewards on each other.

## ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

THE *Times*, which is always kept well informed by the War Office, and in return advocates Mr. Childers' schemes, gives an abstract of the changes that will be contained in the warrant which may be expected out in a day or two. The chief modifications are as follows :—Instead of 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors, 4 captains, and 13 lieutenants there will be 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 5 captains, and 12 subalterns, besides the adjutant. In the infantry the depôt will be commanded by a major instead of a lieutenant-colonel. Both lieutenant-colonels will be with the same companies. Adjutants—saving the vested interests of the present incumbents—may be either subalterns or captains. They will hold office for five years, but may be specially recommended for an extension of two years more. The position of quarter-masters and riding-masters is to be improved, we are told, but I do not know whether those most concerned will be satisfied. One thing I regret to observe, namely, that apparently they are not to have honorary rank while serving. In my opinion they ought, in all respects, to be on the same footing as paymasters. For some little while to come promotion will, as a rule, be made by regiments as at present instead of by territorial regiments. If that is the case I do not see why such absurdities as territorial regiments should be created. Some of the officers who were compulsorily retired under the Warrant of 1878 are to be brought back to full-pay and placed in the same positions as those which they would have occupied had they not been retired. Majors, captains, and subalterns from the ranks are to be retired after twenty years' service on a minimum pension of £200 a year, counting half their rank service. I presume they may retire, not that they will be retired if they have attained the rank of major. As a matter of fact under the new system few will attain the rank of major. The compulsory retirement brevet rank will count, but there will be no more succession brevets after the 1st July next. Lieutenant-colonels will hold command of regiments for only four years, and after four years' service, whether as first or second in command, will receive the rank of full colonel. No lieutenant-colonel will be allowed to hold that rank in a regiment for more than six years, so some will only command in chief two years. Every regiment that crossed the Indian border into Afghanistan during the late war seems to have been granted permission to bear "Afghanistan," "Kandahar," &c., on its colours and appointments in commemoration of their gallant conduct. What would the old Peninsula heroes have thought of such a wholesale distribution of distinctions? They fought in many affairs where more men were lost than in two or three of the Afghan skirmishes put together, yet they received no medals, and the names of the actions were not inscribed on their colours. The whole thing is a farce. Every regiment, for example, that was within sight of the skirmish at Ali Musjid, whether actually under fire or not, is to have "Ali Musjid" on its colours. The 78th Highlanders are to bear "Afghanistan" on their colours, yet I do not believe that they were ever under fire, and if my memory serve me aright they never got much beyond the Kojuck Hills, if as far. Contrast this prodigality, which can only cast ridicule on military honours generally, with the case of one of the few surviving Peninsular veterans, Sir William Knollys. He was present at the siege of Bayoune, and was hotly engaged as an Ensign in the 3rd Guards at the sortie when eleven officers of the brigade alone were killed. He has not even a medal!

A change has been made in the regulations under which the Victoria Cross is to be conferred. In future the decoration is to be granted for conspicuous gallantry in the face of the enemy. This was obviously the intention from the first of those who formed the original regulations, yet a soldier of the Rifle Brigade got the Cross for gallantly extinguishing a fire in an ammunition truck on a Canadian railway in time of profound peace, and a medical officer and several soldiers of the 24th Regiment received the same honour for bringing off through a heavy surf some of their comrades on one of the Andaman Islands.

A large number of officers who have served in the Afghan war dined at the Albion a few days ago, Sir Frederick Roberts being in the chair. Sir Frederick did not, I am sorry to say, look very well. He took the opportunity of thanking the officers for having gained him the honours conferred upon him. He mentioned that for the bronze decoration bestowed on those who marched from Kabul to Kandahar they must thank the Prince of Wales, who had suggested this special honour. He also informed those present that there would be another Afghan *Gazette*. There have been, no doubt, a few cases of officers who have been accidentally or unjustly omitted, but these cannot be very numerous.

I am happy to say that the assertion made in a letter to a daily paper a few weeks ago, that the cemeteries in the Crimea were in a shamefully neglected state, is contradicted by Mr. Stanley, Consul-General at Odessa, who has recently visited the Crimea, and who asserts in a letter to the *Times* that the cemeteries have been kept in very good order by the guardian appointed and paid by the British Government.

"Q. L." writes to the *Standard* on the subject of the bad shooting of our infantry. He says that a large proportion of those who compose every field force have not been taught how to shoot. Many of the boys sent out to Zululand had never been through any kind of musketry instruction, and many of them had never even fired off a rifle in their lives until they landed in Africa .... Many of those who went out under General Roberts had never been through the recruit's course of musketry. Regarding the unsteadiness of our men under fire he says that it is not surprising, considering that owing to the present state of chaos in which the army is involved, fully half the men of every battalion that goes on active service are equally ignorant of and unknown to their officers and non-commissioned officers, even by name. When in addition all brigade and divisional commands are almost invariably filled by staff officers who have passed the greater part of their lives on office chairs—for it is well known that a regimental officer need never expect to get a staff command except by accident—we can hardly in reason continue to hope, as a sanguine public seems to, that an army composed of boys should be able to engage successfully three times its number of grown up men, and that it is the least it will have to do whenever it fights a European foe. The reason why the British public lives in a fool's paradise regarding the army is that it is grossly misled by men like Sir John Adye and Sir Garnet Wolseley, who cannot plead ignorance in excuse for their false teaching. In connection with this subject I may mention that some of the 58th practised musketry on the voyage out to South Africa. If that was their only rifle training, we cannot be surprised at their bad shooting in the late campaign.

I am sorry to say that the Foot Guards have been behaving badly of late, several of their men here having assaulted civilians and the police in the streets of London, and having generally made nuisances of themselves. A sagacious correspondent of the *Standard* explains the contrast between the misconduct of the Foot Guards and the good behaviour of the Household Cavalry by the fact that the officers of the former live in lodgings while those of the latter live in barracks. As a matter of fact many officers of the Foot Guards live in barracks. The explanation is that the non-commissioned officers and men of the Foot Guards are much younger on an average than those of the Household Cavalry, and the commanding officer of the Foot Guards cannot summarily discharge a bad character.

The *Times* has called attention to the question of shelter trench practice. The writer says that it is not the fashion to go in for that sort of thing, that it spoils the men's clothes, and that in short the majority of British officers throw cold water on it. This is not quite correct. The majority of British officers—the large majority indeed—recognise the importance of intrenching a position. They have, however, little opportunity of giving their men much practice in it, for with short service the number of recruits is large, and what with musketry, gymnastics, signalling, men employed under the engineers as clerks, orderlies, and servants, a commanding officer has really scarcely any chance of training them in either tactics or field intrenchments. Besides, seeing how poor the arrangements are for supplying tools, they can hardly suppose that the authorities are in earnest in thinking shelter trenches useful. As to the love of tailoring, of which the *Times* writer accuses British officers, the accusation is unfounded. It is the Horse Guards who are in fault in this respect. There may be some foolish foppish officers, but the majority of them would like to see the soldier dressed for the field as he would be for a shooting expedition. At the same time, as a showy dress attracts recruits and helps to keep up a soldier's self-respect, I should like to see a handsome parade dress.

Captain Lumley last Friday gave a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution on mounted infantry. He has had experience with the Prussian Uhlans during the Franco-Prussian war, and later in South Africa. His opinion is therefore valuable. He advocates mounted infantry, who should not be turned into inferior cavalry, but should merely use their horses for locomotion. In short, the views I expressed last week coincide almost exactly with his.

## SOUTHERN DECCAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JUNE 27.

EVERY one here is very glad to see the monsoon rains at last set in. The commencement of the month gave us a few showers, but these were followed by a long spell of dry weather, which [illegible] some anxiety for the young crops and consid[illegible] inconvenience in the cantonment from scar[illegible] water. Now we shall have doubtless more tha[illegible] want. Brigadier-General Govan left this a few weeks ago on being relieved by General Brice. The former officer was on his way to Poona, a short distance on the road, when news was brought that a "must" elephant was "on the rampage," had already killed two persons and a pony, and would probably have little respect for a general officer; so the gallant General chose "the better part," and came back to Belgaum until the animal was secured, which was effected next day, to the disappointment of some of our friends who were more eager for sport than the General.

Quite a gloom has been cast over the station by the unexpected announcement that the 89th (Princess Victoria's) Regiment is under orders for England, and will probably leave at the end of this year. The regiment is very popular here, and will be difficult to replace, speaking from a social point of view. Our station has learned to enjoy the very agreeable little dances given fortnightly at the Mess of the 89th, and the thoroughly good music of the well-trained band. Votaries of the chase have to thank the officers for the fine sport shown by their pack of hounds.

The "rains" of course define the fashionable season in Belgaum, and amusements and sociabilities are the order of the day. On Tuesday and Friday evenings there are pleasant meets for badminton at the messes of the 22nd and 3rd N. I., and daily badminton (chiefly in the mornings) at what is known as the Camp Court, where most do congregate. Dinners are in preparation; races on the 30th; a dance in prospect at the Artillery Mess.

We shall all be sorry to lose our Battery (3-2) of Artillery and the 22nd Regiment N. I., who move in the coming cold season, the former to Neemuch, the latter to Aden.

NEMO.

## STAFF CORPS PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Bengal Officer" would, I think, assist greatly in the Staff Corps pension movement if he would tell us where and by whom the scale of pensions quoted by him was proposed, and whether he has good reason for believing that it was recommended by the Army Commission. The fact is, I think, that it is a mistake to multiply proposals, and as the scale of pensions given by your correspondent appears generally suitable, it becomes a question whether we should not advise the Committee at home to adhere to it, if it has already been put forward by the authorities, here rather than base their demands upon a scale of their own.

W.

## MILL SHARE SPECULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much of the present increasing prosperity of Bombay is due to its spinning and weaving industry, and my object in sending you the following few lines is to prevent speculators affecting its progress by their interested actions.

It is natural that the prices of the mill shares should rise in proportion to the earnings of the various "karkhanas," and as the mills are making handsome profits nowadays, the rise is in a great measure justifiable. I say in a great measure, because *bona fide* holders of shares must not forget the lessons of the past, and perhaps such have not lost sight thereof. This, however, does not matter much, and I have nothing to say against the extension of some existing mills or the starting of new ones by respectable gentlemen. There is scope for a great many more yet, and such enterprise deserves encouragement. But what I do, and strongly, object to is the attempt which is being made in several quarters—and I am grieved to find successfully so—to raise up the prices of the shares of old mills and to entrap avaricious but ignorant persons into subscribing for new shares at enormously heavy rates. This would, no doubt, considerably benefit the holders of old shares, and there could thus be no hindrance to measures requisite to that end being carried out unanimously at general meetings, but I would advise intending subscribers to look into the last accounts of such mills, so that their earning capacity may be compared with others, and to calculate the cost per spindle, &c., &c., before participating therein.

Bombay, 28th June, 1881. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

## THE POONA TAXES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your correspondent's letter from this station, inserted in your issue of the 23rd instant, there appears in that part of it devoted to the imposition of taxes in the Cantonment of Poona the following sentence :—"But it is difficult to have much sympathy with the manager of a rich trading firm who attempts to play the *rôle* of the village Hampden, and who has a strong objection to all taxes." It is believed, sir, by some, that I am the person referred to in this sentence; but I can hardly imagine that your correspondent can be so misinformed as to have drawn the conclusion he has, from anything I am reported to have said or done in the matter of the taxes here. Quite sufficient, however, is stated in your correspondent's letter to convince any one that there has been necessity for the expression of non-official opinion, and I have certainly followed the lead of some of my fellow-residents of the Cantonment, in protesting against the way in which laws and regulations were being made for us, and of which I could give curious instances. Allow me to point out that the taxes are not objected to *in toto* by any one that I know of, but their excessive amount—*far beyond any requirements that the tax-payers know of*; their incidence—falling heavily upon the poorer members of the community; and the big octroi list, including a thousand and one articles, are what we protest against. Your correspondent alludes to a want of tact and courtesy on the part of officials here. I can only say that I have met with no discourtesy myself from such, and indeed can only complain in this way of your own correspondent, who will now, I hope, endeavour to get at what my expressed views are regarding the taxation here, and withdraw an assertion reflecting upon my good sense, *and apologise for his sneer.*—Yours, &c.,

Poona, June 28. E. BEYNON.

## THE BERAR CENSUS.

MR. KITTS, Assistant Commissioner—the Berar Census Officer—has just published the rough statistical comparative statement. It appears the population in Berar (17,600 square miles) has increased 20 per cent. since the census of 1867. At that time (in round numbers) the population was 284,000, so that the census taken in February last exhibited 341,000 souls, showing an average annual increase of nearly 4,370, notwithstanding the great mortality by cholera in the Bassim district. There has been an increase of 13,000 males in excess of the females, though in the Khamgaon, Chandoor, Pusad, Chikli, and Malekapur talukas the "female population has increased more rapidly."

The proportions in the total number in this Province are as follows :—

In 1867—Males 51·66 and females 48·37 per cent.
In Feb. 1881—Males 51·63 and females 48·34 ,,

The following statement shows the *increase* of population in the six districts :

| | |
|---|---|
| Ellichpur | 12·43 per cent |
| Amraoti | 15·20 |
| Buldana | 20·02 ,, |
| Wun | 21·08 ,, |
| Akola | 23·33 ,, |
| Bassim | 29·86 ,, |

In Bassim the population has increased more rapidly, although the great cholera epidemic carried away many thousand souls.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

...P.M.
...s upon ... were
...red next
... market
...r-and-a-
...s.]

## ...MADRAS.

...JUNE 28.
...quis of Har-...plying to a Lieutenant-...s would re-...which would ...tment in the ...t vacant, and

...N, JUNE 29.
...eplying to the ...of Madras last ...e believed the ...Governorship ...ery doubtful.

## ...LOAN.

...DON, JUNE 28.
...s Lordship said ...g Indian loans, ...eceive tenders in

...BIL...
...agreed, without a ...ward by Mr. Glad-...shall take prece-

## ...F PARLIAMENT.

...the prorogation ...the commence-

## ...MPRESS OF

...ERLIN, JUNE 28.

## ...BDUL AZIZ.

...NOPLE, JUNE 28.
...s have been found ...Sultan Abdul Aziz.

## ...MAIL.

...ADEN, JUNE 29.
... Gwalior, with the ...th instant, left here ...night, and the s.s. ...tta, left at 8 o'clock

...TS.

...N, JUNE 28.
...rado left here ...this afternoon.

...EZ, JUNE 28.
...gra, homeward ...Colombo, left

...DON, JUNE 28.
...closed steady.
...been firm.
Th... ...been quiet, but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7lb. Shi... | 5-9 |
| 8½ lb. do... | 6-10½ |
| 40s Mule T... | 0-9¾ |
| 3½ per cent... | 103½ |
| 4 per cent. R... | 85¾ |
| do. | 92 |
| ...r cent. Cons... | 100¾ |
| 5 do. Fren... | 119½ |
| Bar Silver | 51 5-16 |
| Exchange on Indi... ...ys' sight | 1-7¾ |
| Oriental Bank Sha... | £21 |
| Chartered ,, | £23-10 |
| Do. Mercantile ,, | £22 |
| Hongkong and Sha...hai | £45 |

Arrivals.—Mirzapore, ...Marlborough, and Red Star.

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JUNE ..., 2-00 P.M.
French mail steamer Tibre, ... ...utta, arrived.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

Land line Bolinao Manila inte...upted.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2...

| | |
|---|---|
| At 6 a.m. | 81·5 Farht. |
| ,, 10 a.m. | 83·3 |
| ,, 2 p.m. | 84·7 |
| ,, 4 p.m. | 81·5 |

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 82·1 |

IT is formally notified in ... Gazette of India ... that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that from the 1st August next the fee for registering a letter or other article for transmission by post shall be reduced from four annas to two annas.

WE regret to hear that Major J. Low, Assistant Commissioner, Partabgarh, died at Simla on Saturday from dysentery; and that Mr. J. E. Innes, Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, has died from typhoid fever.

SIR STEWART BAYLEY, K.C.S.I., has accepted the Honorary Colonelcy of the "Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps." The Resident is expected at Akola on the 30th instant, and on returning to Hyderabad he may visit Khamgaon, the great cotton mart.

THE Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Garrison Artillery Corps for Chunar, to be attached to the N. W. P. Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE rank of Deputy Surgeon-General is to be conferred on any officer of the Indian Medical Service who may be appointed to be Honorary Physician or Surgeon to the Queen; that is, of course, if his rank, or appointment, is below that of Deputy Surgeon-General. Surgeons-Major Alexander Grant and Charles Morehead are at present Honorary Surgeons to the Queen.

THE date of Sir A. C. Lyall's departure for England on leave will, it is said, probably be the middle of August.

MAJOR FORD, Royal Artillery, goes to Kasauli from Simla, as Officiating ... Adjutant-General, Sirhind Division, and ... Brigade-Major.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD left Simla on Friday for Dehra Dun ... one of his periodical inspections of the Viceroy's stables there, and not, as stated by a Calcutta [illegible], to "command the Body-Guard."

THE *Pioneer* thinks much might be done to improve and extend British influence in Afghanistan in the direction of encouraging trade between India and that country. "The cudgel having been applied to Afghanistan till both sides grew sick of it, the time may have come for different forces or processes to be tried. The Government of India has long been struggling, now by gentle means, now by stern, to get a hold of that of Kabul, diplomatically, by the head. This having proved so hard, it may be found possible to bring the inhabitants of the two countries into a kind of peaceful *rapport* of their own, while Ameers and Viceroys occupy themselves with their own affairs. . . . India yields much that Afghanistan, even in its present rude condition, wants. The frontiers of the two countries touch one another along a line having first-class communications with Calcutta, Bombay, and Kurrachee. The Hindus, too, are more enterprising commercially than is sometimes supposed; witness the hundreds of Indian traders found by us settled in Kabul. A far from inconsiderable nucleus of trade already exists between Afghanistan and India, in spite, we had almost said, of ourselves. One of the saddest sights connected with our withdrawal, the other day, from Kabul was, as we have heard, the stream of Hindu shopkeepers—long settled under the Ameer—who, in fear of what might befall them, [illegible] out of the country, with their families, [illegible]. By degrees these will return. Self-interest will make trade revive again between the two countries. And if ever the valley of the Kabul River grow as rich in its way as that of the Ganges, the disposition to fraternise with hordes from beyond the Oxus will die out."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* observes:—"Figures are facts squeezed dry, and, when swallowed in quantity, are exceedingly indigestive. Witness a terrible array of them lately published by our Provincial Census Office. Perhaps the most irritating thing about these figures is their pretence of perfect accuracy. Does Mr. Ibbetson mean to say that, on the night of the 17th February, there were exactly 17,596,134 human beings, not one more or one less, in the Punjab? If he does not, why can't he say that there were about 17,600,000, like an honest man, and have done with it?"

A TELEGRAM from Paris, dated June 3rd, reports:—It is announced that the Panama Canal can be constructed in four years, and at a cost of one hundred million francs below the original estimates.

A DEPUTATION from the "loyal inhabitants" of the Transvaal is understood to have left Capetown for England to lay their case before the Imperial Government. The members are Mr. C. K. White and Mr. Zietsman, a farmer.

IN regard to the Rowland Hill Testimonial, a deputation of the committee waited upon the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and solicited them to reduce or remit the fees, amounting to £201, which they require for placing a bust of the deceased benefactor in Westminster Abbey. The Dean and Chapter declined, observing that the fees were paid into the fabric fund of the Abbey, and did not go into their own pockets, as had been stated in the House of Commons. The bust cost £200.

SUCH is the pressure of work in reference to the new army scheme at the War Office that all other questions have been shelved, says the *United Service Gazette*. Those who have been anxiously waiting for the publication of the reforms in reference to the Patriotic Fund must be content to wait. The matter is one of the first that will be taken up as soon as the Secretary for War relieves himself of the anxiety attendant on the promulgation of the Army Scheme.

SIGNOR BOVE, who accompanied Baron Nordenskjold in his expedition to the Arctic seas, has returned from the Argentine Republic, where he has been making arrangements for the projected expedition to the Antarctic regions. The Geographical Institute of the Argentine Republic has unanimously voted 2,000 scudi for the enterprise. As soon as the Italian Government has arranged the diplomatic affairs of the expedition with the Argentine Republic, Signor Bove will return to Buenos Ayres.

MIDHAT PASHA, Reuter informs us, has been convicted of being concerned in the murder of Abdul Aziz. The following particulars respecting Midhat's work in his last charge, Smyrna, are taken from a letter by a foreign merchant residing at Smyrna:—

"The town has not yet recovered from its surprise and dismay at Midhat Pasha's arrest. It was generally expected that the Sultan would leave that able and active official at the head of our Provincial Government, and we were all deeply disappointed on learning that he had fallen a victim to the intrigues of his rivals. Midhat had hardly been a few months at Smyrna before he began to undertake far-reaching reforms. He found the town infested with brigands and thieves. He established a police force and gendarmerie on the same footing as those existing in Europe, and within a few weeks security prevailed throughout the vilayet. He took the initiative of numerous public works, such as the construction of roads, the paving and draining of the town, the opening of new streets, &c. Smyrna had never possessed a man of Midhat's calibre at the head of its administration. Every day he came forward with some new scheme, and—what was unprecedented in these parts—he immediately carried it out. The country was invaded every year by myriads of locusts, that laid waste everything on their passage and ruined the peasants. Midhat took the matter seriously in hand, organised *battues*, obliged the population to destroy the eggs of the locusts, and by these and other means contrived to reduce the evil very materially. Lately the country was suffering from drought. Not a drop of rain had fallen for several months. Midhat ordered the police to shut all cafes and shops, and invited the population to assemble on a neighbouring hill for public prayers. The following day there was a fall of rain, which has been repeated at intervals since. This result completed the reputation of our Vali, and he was now regarded by the people as little less than a god. His popularity was doubtless the main cause of the charge brought against him. Here we are most anxious to see whether they will venture to make away with him. We shall perhaps hear some day that 'he has been suicided,' as John Lemoinne wittily observed in referring to the death of Abdul Aziz."

THE triumphal march to Tunis, which was to re-vindicate French prestige in Africa and to secure the Republic against Arab discontent in Algeria, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, hardly seems to have had the desired effect. The Arab insurrection in Oran, the most dangerous district of Algeria, after being apparently extinguished, has suddenly blazed up again. A brigadier with his escort has been cut off, and an audacious Arab named Bou-Amema has taken the offensive against the four French columns which, in that waterless region, are endeavouring to surround and suppress the insurgent tribes. The province is always in danger, owing to the hostility felt by the native nomads against the European colonists, whose advent has deprived them of the pastures on which they were wont to feed their flocks; but it is possible that the immediate cause was the preaching of a holy war, provoked by the invasion of Tunis, combined with the reduction of the garrison which that enterprise necessitated. The best informed Frenchmen seem very uneasy as to the safety of the southern provinces of their African dominion.

THE Arab who murdered M. Seguin, the French newspaper correspondent, was a singular example of the evils of superstition. When brought out to be shot (for the French did not impale him, as they did another assassin in Egypt during Napoleon's wars) he was so thin that it must have been difficult to hit him. He had refused all nourishment lest there might be pork fat in it; if he had tasted pork fat he was sure that he would never go to heaven, a thing on which he had set his heart. He was also much afraid that he would be beheaded, in which case also his future prospects would have been dubious. It was his belief that the Prophet hauls true believers up into the blessed life by the hair of the head. This resembles the idea of the Australian medicine-men—that the spirits lift them through the air by the pins which they wear in their nostrils. The murderer was much gratified when he heard that he was to be shot—a punishment which would not interfere with the benevolent action of the Prophet.

SIX new memorial tablets on houses which have been occupied by celebrated men have been erected by the Council of the Society of Arts. The residences of an Emperor, two statesmen, a philosopher and two artists have been thus distinguished. These china plaques will now be found as follows:—On the front of 15 Buckingham-street, Strand, where Peter the Great lived for a short time; 25 Arlington-street, for many years the residence of the famous Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole; 14 Savile-row, where Sheridan lived; 35 St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square, for some time Sir Isaac Newton's home; 36 Castle-street, Oxford-street, where James Barry, the painter, received the statesman Burke; and 30 Leicester-square, a new building occupied by Archbishop Dennison's School, which stands on the site of Hogarth's home. In former years the Society of Arts have marked with their memorial tablets the homes inhabited by Burke, Byron, Canning, Dryden, Faraday, Flaxman, Franklin, Garrick, Handel, Johnson, Napoleon III., Nelson, Reynolds, and Mrs. Siddons.

A CAPETOWN correspondent of a London paper says that a discussion in the Assembly on the 16th May on the finances created some excitement. The late Ministry had endeavoured to persuade the country that they could enjoy the luxury of a war, with a force of nearly 20,000 men in the field for seven or eight months, practically for nothing. A month ago the Cape Parliament was told that the expenditure up to that date was but a million and a quarter sterling. It is now stated that at least two millions and a quarter would be required, if ... in Basutoland should go no further. Three-quarters of a million ... public works for which it was believed no further provision was needed, and another quarter of a million is owing to the Imperial Government on account of the frontier wars of 1877-78. A Loan Bill for two millions has already been passed through the Cape Parliament, and a Bill for a third million was to be introduced.

THE London *Spectator* remarks that one of the great Indian industries is seriously threatened by science. Professor Roscoe states, in a lecture to the Royal Institution, that artificial indigo has at last been made from an acid which is one of the coal-tar products. A Baden company now makes it, and can sell a paste yielding twenty-five per cent. of true indigo blue at 6s. a pound. The dye can be more readily used than indigo, and with less waste and less loss of time, but it costs at present nearly double the price of the vegetable indigo. Should Herr Baeyer, the discoverer of the process, be able gradually to cheapen the manufacture till the cost of the new dye approaches that of the old indigo, the cultivation must cease. That will not be a loss to the natives, who will seldom grow the plant, except when demanded as part of rent; but it will be a loss to the Europeans in India, and diminish the number of cultures possible on the wet lands of Bengal. Perhaps the planters, in despair, may yet find out the secret of the green indigo, for which Mr. Fortune searched so long, and which may yet be found in Cashmere.

*Life* publishes the following paragraph:—"Æsthetics are apparently not appreciated at Oxford. A certain æsthete who (after the manner of his school) neglected the barber and committed the further enormity of wearing a lily for a necktie aroused the ire of Young Magdalen, and Young Magdalen, in its just wrath, turned out and pumped upon the lily worshipper. The pumping seems to have been of unnecessary long duration; at least this was the view the Dean took of it, and the whole college is to be sent 'down,' or in other words, will not be allowed to remain 'up' for Commemoration. In addition to soaking the æsthete, the gay youth of Mag. Coll. broke furniture and china to the value of £200 belonging to the pumpee. But perhaps the most singular part of all this sad story is that the 'apostle of the utter' himself was the only member of the college actually rusticated after the row."

## THE MONSOON.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| June. | Colaba. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Esplanade. In. cts. | Byculla. In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously regtd. | 86 | 11 97 | 10 69 | 11 67 |
| 28 Tuesday | [illegible] 0 | | | |
| 29 Wednesday | .. | 0 15 | 0 17 | 0 42 |
| Total | 14 86 | 12 12 | 10 86 | 12 9 |

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

## THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

### DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT
(29th June 1881.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

| Stations. | Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level. | Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade. | Wind. Direction and force. | Wind. Mean velocity. | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ins. | Dgs | | Mls. p. hr. | Ins. |
| Kurrachee | 29·646 | 91·0 | S W | 14 | 0·02 |
| Surat | ·736 | 88·5 | W | 13 | 0·00 |
| Bombay | ·759 | 83·3 | W S W | 8 | 0·33 |
| Karwar | ·817 | 81·1 | S W (fresh. | .. | 0·24 |
| Ratnagiri | ·783 | 86·5 | W S W (light. | .. | 0·03 |
| Mangalore | ·872 | 80·9 | S | 2 | 0·19 |
| Calicut | ·906 | 77·6 | N N E | 6 | 1·39 |
| Cochin | ·911 | 81·0 | N N W | 1 | 0·20 |
| Masulipatam | ·739 | 87·0 | S W | .. | 0·00 |
| Madras | ·792 | 89·0 | W | 7 | 0·00 |
| Negapatam | ·788 | 91·0 | S W | 9 | 0·03 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

..., 28th June 1881.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·679 |
| Temperature of the Air | 83·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 79·6 |
| Dew Point | 78·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·836 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.) | 7·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 88·0 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 78·8 |
| General Direction of Wind* | SSW, SSE, SW, WSW, SW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 186 |
| Fall of Rain* | 0·00 |
| Total fall during month | 11·46 |
| ,, ,, year | 11·86 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th | 0·33 |

*From midnight to midnight.

## RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall in the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by the Agent, for the week ending Friday, 24th June, 1881:—

| Stations. | Quantity registered up to week ending Friday, 17th June 1881. Ins. | Cts. | Quantity fallen up to 6 p.m. on week ending Friday, 24th June 1881. Ins. | Cts. | Total. Ins. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jabalpur | 1 | 48 | .. | .. | 1 | 48 |
| Rawere | 3 | 51 | .. | .. | 3 | 51 |
| Nimbore | 3 | 51 | .. | .. | 3 | 51 |
| Bhadli | 1 | 79 | .. | .. | 1 | 79 |
| Jalgaon | 1 | 78 | .. | .. | 1 | 78 |
| Sirsoli | 1 | 67 | .. | .. | 1 | 67 |
| Mhasawad | 1 | 77 | .. | .. | 1 | 77 |
| Maheji | 3 | 23 | .. | .. | 3 | 23 |
| Pachora | 1 | 82 | .. | .. | 1 | 82 |
| Naidongri | 3 | 26 | .. | .. | 3 | 26 |
| Chalisgaon | 3 | 97 | .. | .. | 3 | 97 |
| Nandgaon | 2 | 87 | 0 | 37 | 3 | 21 |
| Manmad | 2 | 73 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 88 |
| Kherwadi | 1 | 75 | .. | .. | 1 | 75 |
| Nassik | 1 | 37 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 43 |
| Deolalee | 6 | 20 | .. | .. | 6 | 20 |
| Ghoti | 5 | 90 | 0 | 88 | 6 | 78 |
| Nargaon | 4 | 63 | .. | .. | 4 | 63 |
| Warangaon | 3 | 28 | .. | .. | 3 | 28 |
| Hudgi | 1 | 21 | .. | .. | 1 | 21 |
| Mohol | 3 | 62 | .. | .. | 3 | 62 |
| Madha | 3 | 61 | .. | .. | 3 | 61 |
| Barsi | 5 | 80 | .. | .. | 5 | 80 |
| Keim | 4 | 20 | 0 | 70 | 4 | 90 |
| Jeur | 5 | 23 | 0 | 40 | 5 | 63 |
| Pomalwari | 0 | 96 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 96 |
| Deksal | 2 | 36 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 48 |
| Dhond | 9 | 21 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 26 |
| Talegaon | 3 | 33 | .. | .. | 3 | 33 |

## WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

THE following reports of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ending the 21st June, are published in the *Gazette of India*:—

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has been general and abundant in Bengal, Assam, and Burmah; and more or less fell in all the reporting districts of the Madras Presidency. With the exception of some slight showers, chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and some heavier rain in one district of the Central Provinces and in one of the Rajputana States, ... a break in the wet weather throughout Northern and Central India. In the Bombay Presidency also there was not much rain; and more is needed in parts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country, in Berar and in Mysore and Coorg. In most part of the country, however, the rainfall of the past fortnight has benefited crops and facilitated agricultural operations. Prospects, so far, continue generally good; but they are better in the Eastern districts, where the monsoon has set in with some strength, than in Western India.

MADRAS (June 22nd).—In Chingleput water-supply diminishing; crops generally withering; harvest paddy, outturn average; cultivation operations for new season progressing; fever in parts; small-pox and cattle disease general. In Malabar, the rainfall not sufficient for standing crop, paddy; fever in parts. General remarks.—General prospects good.

BOMBAY (June 22nd).—Cholera continues in Baroda city, parts of Navsati division and Chanod—149 cases, 72 deaths in Baroda city; bajri 40 and rice 22 lbs. per rupee. In Dharwar district rain urgently wanted; sowings retarded; slight cattle disease in eight talukas and one petta; ague in two talukas and two pettas; rice 30, jowari 30, and dal 37 lbs. Rain wanted in Karwar and Supa talukas; rice plants healthy on coast, plants springing up above Ghat; cattle-disease in five talukas; common rice in Karwar 16, district average 16½ seers; weather fair. General Remarks.—General slight rain; some damage from locusts in Sind; cholera increasing,—in Surat 520 cases, 248 deaths; in Baroda 149 cases, 72 deaths; sowing retarded for want of rain.

BENGAL (June 21st)—Rain general throughout the provinces, benefiting crops and facilitating agricultural operations, but damaging crops on low lands in some places; paddy, jute, sugarcane, indigo, and cotton doing well; rivers rising; prices easy; cholera and small-pox dying out, but fever prevalent in a few places; general health good.

N. W. PROVINCE AND OUDH.—In Benares district, weather cloudy; operations for kharif crop impeded by want of rain; some sickness in city from heat; bazaars well supplied; prices rising.

RAE BARELI.—No rain since 15th; sky clear, south-west wind; break in rains doing some harm to early sowings of kodon and makrai; very little rice sown yet; prices stationary; gram 19, wheat 19½, mothi 21, dhan 22½, barley 23½, sawan 24, arhar 25, makai 27½ seers. General Remarks.—Slight showers fell in most districts on first day of the week; weather since changed and hot west winds now generally prevail; ploughing operations impeded in Benares, but progressing elsewhere; prices on the whole stationary; cholera continues in Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Kumaun and has appeared in Meerut, otherwise health good; cattle-disease continues in Lucknow and Fyzabad, and is increasing in Kumaun.

PUNJAUB (21st June)—Rain reported from Delhi only; but the fall of the previous week has been favourable for ploughing and preparations for the autumn crops.

CENTRAL PROVINCES—Weather close and cloudy, with rain in several districts; kharif sowings in progress; cholera reported from districts of Jubbulpore division; public health generally good; cattle disease abating; prices easy.

BRITISH BURMA—(June 18th)—Excepting slight small-pox in Arakan and cases of cholera in Pegu and Tenasserim, public health good; some cattle-disease in few districts; ploughing general.

ASSAM (June 22nd)—Weather cloudy, with rain; cattle-disease not yet disappeared; sowing of asra, ... cultivation of sali crop progresses ... 26½ seers; health good.

MYSORE AND COORG (June 22nd)—In Mysore want of rain much felt; agricultural operations retarded; standing crops withering in parts of some districts; prospects indifferent; health fair; prices risen in parts. In Mercara paddy suffering from want of rain; ragi thriving; small-pox and fever prevalent.

BERAR AND HYDERABAD—(June 22nd)—Reaping of tabi completed; kharif sowings continue, but recent break in weather proving injurious; cattle-disease in one taluka; weather warm; prices—coarse rice 10, wheat 16, white jowari 20, yellow jowari 24, and gram 20 seers per current sicca rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA STATES (June 22nd)—Prospects favourable; health good.

RAJPUTANA.—(June 22nd.) Tanks dry, wells again resorted to; health good; close and sultry, heat intense; clouds hovering; prices fluctuating. Rain entirely cleared off; high south-west wind blowing; field operations consequently stopped; health good.

NEPAUL (June 16th)—Weather close and sultry; more rain needed.

## RULES UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT.

A COPY of the following circular has been sent to us:—

SIR,—As the Indian Factories Act No. XV. of 1881 comes into operation on the 1st proximo, I have the honour to draw your attention to Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 13, wherein the owners or managers of factories are required—

(1) To employ no child under the age of seven years.

(2) To employ no child under twelve years more than nine hours in any one day, including an interval of one hour for food and rest.

(3) To grant not less than four days in each month, on which no child shall be employed in the factory.

(4) To employ no child on any day who has been employed on the same day in any other factory.

(5) To allow no child to clean any part of the mill-gearing or machinery while the same is in motion, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while it is in motion.

(6) To send notice to the Inspector of any injury to any of the work-people, if the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during 48 hours after the occurrence of the accident.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obdient Servant,
J. M. CAMPBELL,
Acting Collector of Bombay.

N. B.—Copies of the Act may be had at the office of the Collector of Bombay.

I also beg to draw your attention to the fencing of machinery required by section 12 of the Act.

## BOMBAY.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Glendarnel, to Calcutta; Rajpootana (s), Coast and Calcutta; Bhundara (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Antisana entered, and Clan Ranald and Strathmore left, the dock yesterday.

THE NEW COFFEE ROOMS.—The New Coffee Rooms have been so far completed as to enable the members of the Young Men's Christian Association to hold their ordinary monthly meeting there.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPEKE HALL.—The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall from Liverpool arrived last evening, making the passage in twenty-four days. She is consigned to W. and A. Graham and Co.

HYDERABAD P. W. D.—Mr. Talbot Hamilton officiates as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident in the P. W. D. during the absence of Colonel Lindsay, R.E., on privilege leave.

RAIN AT MANMAD.—On the evening of the 27th there was a great downfall of rain, about 1·98 inches were registered. The days are delightful. Heavy rain showers fell at Nandgaom and Chalisgaum.

POACHING AT HYDERABAD.—Owing to some gentlemen having entered H. H. the Nizam's "preserves" at Hyderabad, the Resident has issued an order that *poaching* by means of firearms, nets, animals, &c., is strictly prohibited.

GAMBLERS.—Hassum Dawood and three others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Dillon, before Mr. P. Ryan with gaming in a common gaming house at Nagpada. They were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

SHIP ACCIDENT.—Madoo Gunnoo, a ship labourer employed on board an American ship, accidentally fell into the hold of the vessel last evening and sustained a fracture of the spine. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state.

THEFT.—Shivunbai Bhowanee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing currency notes, cash, and other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 71, the property of Huruksing Surubjeet. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MONSOON IN BERAR.—There have been slight showers of rain during the past week in almost all the Berar districts, so that the sowing of the *kharif* crops has commenced. The usual local complaints, fever and ague, prevail, otherwise the Province is healthy.

WANT OF RAIN AT AURANGABAD.—A correspondent writes, June 25th:—Rain is looked for with much anxiety. For want of rain the sowing operations have been put off. Colonel Dun, Commandant 6th Infantry H. C., has arrived and assumed command of the station from Colonel Hill, 4th Cavalry H. C.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We are requested to correct the statement which appeared in our yesterday's issue to the effect that a child was killed at the Musjid Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway on Monday. No one was killed at the Musjid station of the G. I. P. Railway and no accident occured there.

CHEATING.—Vuzee Cassum, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of dishonestly inducing Sydoo Mulloo to deliver to him the sum of Rs. 20 for a ring which he represented to be of genuine gold, knowing the same to be of brass. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHOLERA AT BHOSAVAL.—A correspondent writes:—"Cholera is still hanging about in the native town. Four or five deaths have been reported daily. For the past three days, I learn that the number of fatal cases has been decreasing. The European town is free, no cases having occurred. We had a few slight showers of rain last week."

THEFT AT DUNCAN ROAD.—Jan Mahomed Elibux, residing on the Duncan Road, reported to the police on Tuesday last the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 298, from a box which he kept in his room. Upon enquiries being made by the police, a man named Shaboodeen Ameerodeen, was arrested on suspicion, and a portion of the stolen property has been recovered.

MAKING A FALSE CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—Bhanna Muckun and Runchore Mukun, brothers (dhobies), were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of making a false charge of attempting to extort a bribe, with intent to injure Wittoo Mulharry, police havildar No. 433 C. They were fined respectively Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 and Rs. [illegible]; the fines, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to complainant (the police havildar) as costs for this set.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—Captain Cambier R. A., Bolarum; Captain Baddely, R.A., Hingolee, and Captain Smith, R. A., Ellichpore, Commandants of Nos. 3, 1, and 2 Field Batteries, H. C., are undergoing a course of "Garrison Instruction" at Poona. Lieutenant Shute, No. 2-8 Brigade R. A., has been posted to No. 3 Field Battery, H. C., at Bolarum, as officiating Subaltern in the place of Lieutenant Turner, who is officiating Commandant of No. 1 Feld Battery, H. C., at Aurungabad, *vice* Captain Selfe, on furlough.

A JUVENILE THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.—Pestonjee Maneckjee, a lad about thirteen years of age, and two noted characters, named Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee and Hormusjee Nusserwanjee, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, prisoner No. 1 of stealing sundry ornaments the property of Hasseebai, a woman, and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 of dishonestly receiving and voluntarily assisting in concealing and disposing of the property knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory, prisoner No. 2 was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 3 to three months similar imprisonment.

SCARCITY OF WATER AT POONA.—A Poona paper says that scarcity of water is beginning to make itself felt in Poona, and that the same is likely to bring about very undesirable consequences. Owing to the rain still holding off, there is every probability of the residents suffering from the consequences attendant upon a dearth of water in the Kurruckwasla Lake—the whole and sole source of the Canal water works in the Cantonment and City—the latest account of its depth being that it averaged a foot.

TORTURE BY THE POLICE AT POONA.—The finding of Mr. Newnham, the Sessions Judge in this case, is as follows:—The Court agreeing with the assessors finds that accused 1 and 2 are, and differing from them, that accused 3 is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that they voluntarily caused hurt to one Isri for the purpose of extorting confession or information which may lead to the detection of a theft, and have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 330 of the I. P. C. and, agreeing with them that accused 4, 5, and 6 are not guilty of abetting the same offence, directs that accused 1, 2, and 3 (Mohideen, Fareed, and Ahmed) be each rigorously imprisoned for one year, and that accused 4, 5, and 6 be discharged.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending [illegible] was 19,440 maunds and in money Rs. 30,058. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1880, are as follows:—

| Description. | Week ending 18th June 1881. | Week ending 19th June 1880. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON— | | | | |
| Weight Mds. | 79,628 | 43,919 | 35,709 | .. |
| Amount Rs. | 55,806 | 32,494 | 23,312 | .. |
| GRAIN— | | | | |
| Weight Mds. | 67,023 | 87,533 | .. | 20,510 |
| Amount Rs. | 18,445 | 23,000 | .. | 4,555 |
| JAGREE— | | | | |
| Weight Mds. | 6,325 | 2,754 | 3,571 | .. |
| Amount Rs. | 3,923 | 1,098 | 2,825 | .. |
| OPIUM— | | | | |
| Weight Mds. | 178 | 140 | 38 | .. |
| Amount Rs. | 449 | 353 | 96 | .. |
| P. GOODS AND TWIST— | | | | |
| Weight Mds. | 6,961 | 5,492 | 1,469 | .. |
| Amount Rs. | 6,129 | 5,175 | 954 | .. |
| SALT— | | | | |
| Weight Mds. | 43,410 | 62,514 | .. | 19,104 |
| Amount Rs. | 8,259 | 13,366 | .. | 5,107 |
| SEEDS— | | | | |
| Weight Mds. | 31,745 | 23,785 | 7,960 | .. |
| Amount Rs. | 18,463 | 8,566 | 1,897 | .. |
| SUGAR— | | | | |
| Weight Mds. | 7,371 | 3,523 | 3,848 | .. |
| Amount Rs. | 4,191 | 1,982 | 2,209 | .. |
| STATE RY MATERIALS— | | | | |
| Weight Mds. | 3,619 | 133 | 3,486 | .. |
| Amount Rs. | 2,460 | 152 | 2,308 | .. |
| TIMBER— | | | | |
| Weight Mds. | 11,274 | 9,831 | 1,443 | .. |
| Amount Rs. | 3,071 | 2,118 | 953 | .. |
| METAL— | | | | |
| Weight Mds. | 7,398 | 5,811 | 1,587 | .. |
| Amount Rs. | 4,859 | 2,954 | 1,905 | .. |
| MOWRA— | | | | |
| Weight Mds. | 5,179 | 12,987 | .. | 7,808 |
| Amount Rs. | 1,276 | 3,580 | .. | 2,304 |
| GENERAL GOODS— | | | | |
| Weight Mds. | 1,02,200 | 97,449 | 4,751 | .. |
| Amounts Rs. | 31,143 | 28,578 | 2,565 | .. |
| TOTAL— | | | | |
| Weight Mds. | 3,75,311 | 3,55,871 | 19,440 | .. |
| Amount Rs. | 1,53,474 | 1,23,416 | 30,058 | .. |

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THERE will be a game on Saturday afternoon beginning at 2-30. Members wishing to play are requested to write their names on the notice board at the Gymkhana, or to send their names to the Cricket Secretary. As this will be the opening game of the season, it is hoped that there will be a large turn out.

## THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT DADUR.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Vunmalee Keshowjee, Pranjeevun Narron, and two other Hindoo men, names unknown, who were killed on Monday evening last by the accident that occurred at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Dadur, was resumed yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at his bungalow, Byculla.

Mr. Winter, of Messrs. Prescott and Winter, Solicitors, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and Mr. Sealy, Pleader, on behalf of the second deceased.

The following evidence was recorded:—

Mr. Robert McEwen deposed:—I am assistant Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality and live at Chinchpoogly. I went to the Dadur Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway this morning, and examined part of the railing at the southern end. I found that about six or eight feet of that railing on the up line had given way, and was informed that the materials had been removed. Judging from the fence that was there it was about four feet above ground, and was constructed of posts about four inches square, some of them were a little more. There were two cross bars, one at the bottom and another at the top; they were of three unequal sides. The rails were of the same shape and size. I scraped away some of the earth round one of the posts to see how deep it had been placed. I scraped away an inch or two so as to relieve the post to shake it, and from its hold in the ground I judged it was two feet deep. It was set into the earth. I have examined exhibit A. The ground end of the post is decayed, and it would easily snap off under pressure. The railing was of full size for that class of style of fence. It was of quite sufficient strength to guard a dangerous place, and would prevent people from falling into a well or pit. Two feet into the ground would be the proper depth for putting in the posts. It would be a safeguard, and would make them last longer if they were put in masonry. I would not consider such a fence unsafe because it was not set in masonry. Judging from the post (exhibit A) the decayed part appears to have been below ground, and could not have been seen without removing the earth. The remainder of the post above ground appears to be sound. If pressure was applied to the top of the post, and the posts on either side were sound, it would require considerable pressure to break up exhibit A. The broken end appears to have been quite recently fractured. If three men were resolutely pushing against the fence it would probably be thrown over. If it was my duty to see that that fence was in a sufficiently strong condition to resist the pressure of crowds as a fence, I would not have removed it, but as to exhibit A, I can say nothing about it, as I did not see it standing in the ground. Exhibit A appears to be several years old. It is common teak, benteak. I have not been long enough in India to be able to say how long such posts would last in an exposed situation. The cutting at the bottom of exhibit A is for a transverse bar. Judging from the post the transverse bar was below the ground. If the transverse bar was above ground the unserviceable condition of exhibit A would have been at once apparent. Exhibit B was split along a part of its length; the post appears to be sound. There is an old flaw along the course of the split. That flaw could have been seen. Wood is commonly put up with such flaws. There was a flaw in exhibit B going half its depth and about ten inches long; that flaw weakened the cross bar to a slight extent. I cannot say whether if exhibit B had had no flaw it would have prevented the fence falling. The distance between the fencing and the nearest rail was five feet. The ground in which the fencing was fixed is higher than the rails. The flaw in exhibit B could not have attracted any attention, and I could not have condemned it on account of that flaw. I have no railway experience. Exhibit A is perfectly sound within.

Mr. John Montgomery Slater deposed:—I am Resident Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. I saw the fencing at the Dadur Station on the up line this morning. It was then all in place. I was informed it was repaired yesterday. Exhibit A now shown me appears to be one of the posts of the fencing. It is broken off at the ground end, and is not decayed. I do not know the depth at which the posts in the Dadur fencing have been fixed in the ground. I do not know when that fencing was put up. It certainly has not been repaired for the last year. That class of fencing is used at the Grant Road Station goods yard and the approaches over the Bellasis Road bridge for the last twenty years, and the wood work has never required repairs. None of it has gone from weakness in the fence itself. It is the Inspector's duty constantly to examine fencing and way and works generally. A staff is retained for this purpose. Exhibit A has been broken off by undue lateral pressure. The Inspector's name is Mr. Nicker. He submits all reports to me, and is immediately under my orders. His district extends about eleven miles. He has frequently made reports as to repairs required at the Dadur Station, and which repairs have all been effected. His last report was a verbal one, and was made about ten days ago. I am not certain about the day. I do not recollect when the last written report was made. He has made no report of the Dadur Station fencing on the up line during the last year. I do not think he has made any report about the fencing on the down line. It is the Inspector's duty to execute petty repairs without waiting for orders from me. He keeps a time book, and in that he shows how his men have been employed. It is not usual to place on record every examination which the Inspector makes of the fencing, as that would take up much of his time in writing. There are rules laid down for the guidance of inspectors as to how they shall do their work. These rules embrace everything under the head of way and works. The quality of fencing is not decided according to the stations. I saw the fencing at the Dadur Station a few days ago as I was passing. I did not particularly examine it.

Mr. Sealy here examined this witness as to the durability of teak fencing, after which the inquest was further adjourned to this day (Thursday), to be held at the Coroner's bungalow at 2-30 p. m.

## THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY—JUNE 29.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

### FORGERY.

THE trial of Naveevow, widow, and Mooljee Goculdas, who were charged with fabricating false evidence and making and using a false document was proceeded with to-day. The Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the first and second prisoners respectively. It will be remembered that the prisoners had brought a suit against the prosecutor, Callianjee Naronjee, in the Small Causes Court, to recover a sum of Rs. 800, alleged to be due from him to Pitamber Ghirdhar—the husband of the first prisoner, who died in 1878, and in whose book an entry was said to have been made by the prosecutor acknowledging the receipt of the sum claimed. The suit, which came on somewhere in January last, was dismissed with costs by Mr. Hart, First Judge. The prosecutor then charged the prisoners with fabricating false evidence and forgery. After the case for the prosecution was closed at the Sessions, his Lordship remarked that no case was made out against the first prisoner, Naveevow, and the jury concurring in the opinion, she was discharged. Mr. Budrodeen then addressed the Court on behalf of the second prisoner. Mr. Lang having replied, his Lordship addressed the jury at some length. The jury then retired for a short time, and returned a verdict of "not guilty" on all counts. The prisoner was accordingly discharged. It was 5 p.m. when the Court rose.

## GENERAL SIR DONALD STEWART AND SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

THE following despatch from the Secretary of State for India, and Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy, are published in the *Gazette of India*:—

INDIA OFFICE, London, 19th May 1881.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis,—I desire to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch No. 28 of 19th February 1881, forwarding, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, a minute recorded by yourself upon the services of Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Stewart and Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts.

Her Majesty's Government have had the satisfaction of testifying from time to time to the high estimation in which they hold the valuable services rendered during the past two years by these very distinguished Officers; and her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased, in recognition of those services, to confer on Lieutenant-Generals Stewart and Roberts the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath and the honour of a Baronetcy.

It was my pleasing duty to lay before Her Majesty your Lordship's Minute, with an expression of my full concurrence in its views.—I have, &c.,

HARTINGTON.

MINUTE BY THE VICEROY.

The Commander-in-Chief has submitted to the Government of India the report of Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Stewart on the withdrawal of the army under his command from Kabul in August last.

Action on this report has been unavoidably postponed. The acknowledgments of the Government of India should now be conveyed, through His Excellency to Sir Donald Stewart and the General and other Officers serving under him for the admirable way in which this important and difficult operation was performed; but the opportunity may also be taken to signify the high estimation in which the very important services rendered by Sir Donald Stewart throughout the war are held by the Governor-General in Council.

A list of the officers recommended for the honours of the Bath and for brevet promotion, on account of their services during the second campaign in Afghanistan, has lately been submitted to Her Majesty's Government. In the despatch forwarding that list, no reference was made to the two distinguished officers to whom the successful issue of that campaign is in the largest degree due, in consequence of their having already been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to the Grand Cross of the Bath in recognition of their eminent services. But I desire, nevertheless, to place formally on record my opinion of the great services rendered to their country by the two officers in question,—Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Stewart and Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts.

Commanding at Kandahar on the outbreak of the second campaign, where his firm but equable administration had secured in a remarkable degree the confidence of the district, Lieutenant-General Stewart was ordered to advance from Kandahar to Kabul with a portion of his force as soon as the season was sufficiently advanced for such an operation. This movement was carried out in April of last year, the march being signalized by the brilliant action of Ahmed Khel, where, owing to the excellent leading of the General and the gallant behaviour of his troops, the enemy was routed with great slaughter at a comparatively small loss to the British. With the victory of Ahmed Khel all serious opposition ceased in Northern Afghanistan, and thenceforward Sir Donald Stewart commanded the united forces in that part of the country. I have in another place endeavoured to do justice to the sagacity, temper, and discretion with which the political functions devolving on the chief commander were fulfilled. The perfect discipline and efficiency which distinguished the army of Northern Afghanistan—one of the largest armies if not the largest army ever assembled under a British General in the East—is evidence of the high capacity of its leader for command. The final withdrawal of that army from Kabul and the Upper Khyber was an operation conducted with equal skill and judgment, and deserves all the praise accorded to it by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I desire also to remark that, while maintaining his transport establishment in a thoroughly efficient state, of which the equipment and immediate despatch of the force detached under Lieutenant-General Roberts to the relief of Kandahar are sufficient evidence, Lieutenant-General Stewart's administration of the armies in Afghanistan, first at Kandahar, and afterwards at Kabul, was distinguished throughout by a strict attention to economy, which cannot be too highly commended.

The force which marched from Kandahar to Kabul under Sir Donald Stewart presented the spectacle, never before I believe seen in the East, of an army in which the fighting men exceeded the camp-followers in number,—a result brought about by the strict discipline maintained by the General, his unwearied attention to administrative details, and the example of self-denial and simplicity set to all ranks by their commander.

That a war which from the nature of the case was necessarily very costly, was not very much more so, must be attributed, I think, in a great measure, to the vigilance and forethought of the General; and on this account also, as well as for the other eminent qualities displayed by him, I consider that the services of Lieutenant-General Stewart are entitled to the particular acknowledgments of the Governor-General in Council and Her Majesty's Government.

The eminent services of Sir Frederick Roberts are already known to Her Majesty's Government, while the reception given to the gallant General in England shows how cordially they are appreciated by all classes of his countrymen. That high appreciation is well deserved. The rapid movement over the Shutargardan in October 1879, under circumstances of extreme difficulty, followed by the decisive action of Charasia and the capture of the city of Kabul, constituted a brilliant military exploit reflecting the highest credit on the General, who brought to the task a degree of courage, energy, and ability fitly responded to by all ranks serving under him. The services of the General and his gallant brigades culminated in the splendid march from Kabul to Kandahar last August, and the victory of the 1st September, which brought the campaign to an end with an admirable completeness. General and troops were worthy of each other; but a good leader makes good followers; and the spirit displayed by the force which served under Sir Frederick Roberts, especially in the arduous march to the relief of Kandahar, is the strongest testimony to his merits.

Fort William, the 12th January 1881. RIPON.

## ORDER OF MERIT.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned men of the 1st Sikh Infantry to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in action with the Mahsud Waziris at Shah Alam Raghza, on the 3rd May 1881:—

No. 2519, Havildar Narain Sing.
,, 3369, Sepoy Hoosain Shah.
,, 3468, Sepoy Mahomed Baksh.

## MEDALS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing for general information the following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

India Office, London, 12th May, 1881.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis,—Para 1.—With reference to your Military Letter No. 325, dated 10th August, 1880, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the India Medal, with a clasp, described "Naga, 1879-80," on all the troops who were employed in the Naga Hills in 1879-80, in consideration of the arduous duties performed by them, and of the successful conclusion of the operations.

2. You will cause rolls of those entitled to the medal to be transmitted to this country in due course.—I have, &c.,

HARTINGTON.

2. With reference to the foregoing, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to adopt early measures for the submission of rolls of officers and soldiers of corps who are entitled to the decorations now authorised by Her Majesty.—*Gazette of India.*

## BENGAL.

THE DEATH-RATE OF CALCUTTA.—The mortuary return of the Health Officer for the week ending Saturday, June 18th, 1881, was as follows:—Non-Asiatics, male 0; female, 1; mixed races, males, 4; female, 1; Hindoos, males, 55; females, 38; Mahommedans, males, 19; females, 22; other classes, male, 1; females, 2. The total deaths of all ages were 143, being 79 males and 64 females, showing a death ratio of 14·5 among the former, and 22·7 among the latter, and both together of 17·3.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—James [illegible], a midshipman on board the Carnarvon Castle, attempted to destroy himself under the following circumstances:—The lad, who is about 17 years old, was arrested at Barrackpore for having deserted his vessel. The commander, not urging the prosecution, he was taken from the Deputy Commissioner's office on board. He there expressed his determination to put an end to his life as soon as opportunity afforded, assigning as his reason that he was dissatisfied with the vessel, and would not, under any circumstances, make the voyage home in her. He then rushed down the gangway ladder, but slipped on the steps, and before he could throw himself overboard, was secured by the men near him. It is said that the lad is the son of a minister in Dorsetshire, and the commander of the vessel intends sending him home in a steamer.—*Indian Daily News.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last Saturday the police received information of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Sylva, an elderly lady, of about 65 years of age, at her residence, 6, Grant's Lane. They accordingly repaired to the house and made enquiries, and learned that the lady had been suffering from shortness of breath; that the night previous she complained of feeling worse, and retired to bed at 10 o'clock; that at one in the morning she awoke breathing hard and gasping, and requested one of the members of her family to fetch a doctor; that the gentleman went for one, but on his return found that the lady had expired. There were no marks of violence on her body. The matter, however, had to be reported to the Deputy Commissioner, who refused to give orders for the disposal of the body before the Police Surgeon had held a *post mortem* examination at her house. The lady possessed a large fortune, the major portion of which she has bequeathed to charitable societies.—*Id.*

## MADRAS.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN, CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The Rev. Mr. Morrison, the newly appointed assistant Chaplain on the Madras Establishment of the Church of Scotland, arrived here last Wednesday. He leaves for Bangalore to take charge of the church, at that station, from the Rev. Henry Rice, who is acting for him. Mr. Morrison belonged to the Bombay Establishment of the Church of Scotland, and was stationed at Mhow.—*Madras Times.*

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S STAFF.—Captain J. O. Pollock, 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers, who has been appointed Military Secretary to the Provisional Commander-in-Chief, assumed charge of his office from Captain Hammick on June 20th, the latter proceeding to join his appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Forces, at Secunderabad.

## N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

FALL OF A BUILDING.—On the 24th instant, the roof of the Chapel of St. John's Divinity College, Lahore, fell in with a sudden crash. Fortunately no one was in at the time. It was an old building and the wood work had become eaten [illegible].—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—A sessions case comes off before the Chief Court on the 4th of July; Sergeant Smith is to be tried for shooting his wife at Pindi some time ago.—*Id.*

SNAKES.—Nearly nine thousand snakes are reported to have been killed in the Satrah Tahsil of the Sialkot District, during the first three months of the present year. Seeing that, in the cold weather, snakes are supposed to remain hidden in holes in a torpid state, the Satrah Tahsil must be a lively place to live at in the rains. The explanation of this extraordinary snake-slaughter is probably the fact that a tribe called the Pakhiwars, who inhabit this part of the country, make their living by killing snakes and obtaining the Government reward.—*Id.*

THE WEATHER AT ALLAHABAD.—In view of the many disappointments lately experienced, it may seem premature to announce the arrival of the monsoons at this station. But the weather during the last 24 hours certainly justifies the hope that the rains have at last really set in. From 3 p.m. on Sunday till dawn yesterday, it rained almost incessantly, and since then we have been favoured with more than one heavy downpour. Things are not always what they seem, and we may have a return of west winds and tatties; but appearances are at least more hopeful now than they have been at any time during the past few weeks.—*Pioneer,* June 28.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT CAWNPORE.—The example of the "Empress Mills" has now been followed by the "Muir Mills," Cawnpore, and the "Brush" electric light is in full swing there, enabling the work to be carried on by night as well as by day. The machinery was imported about two months ago, and after a little delay, consequent on want of experience, the lights were got to work splendidly; and are now burnt five nights every week for a space of six hours per night. This of course entails a relay of hands, but practically doubles the out-turn of the spindles, so that the results, from a financial point of view, are highly satisfactory.—*Pioneer.*

DEATH OF DR. MACGREGOR.—Many of our readers must have seen with much regret the announcement of the death of Dr. John Macgregor, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Benares. Only a few weeks ago Dr. Macgregor left for England (leaving his wife and children at Mussoorie) to secure the best advice about his eyes, which had been giving him some anxiety of late. He could only have just arrived at his home in Perthshire when a severe attack of the kidneys proved fatal after a few days' illness. Dr. Macgregor was a man of no ordinary ability; and his writing, which were always lucid and to the point, have from time to time attracted no little attention. As a young man he studied under Principal Shairp, who had a very high opinion of his talents and powers of application. Dr. Macgregor was for some time Superintendent of the Central Jail at this station, where he was well-known and much respected.—*Pioneer.*

## HALF-YEARLY REPORT OF THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE Directors submit the audited accounts of the Company for the half-year ended at 31st December last.

2. The length of line open and worked remained the same as at the close of the previous half-year, viz.: 444 miles, of which 23 are double.

3. The amount of guaranteed capital remains unchanged at £8,125,300, of which £200,000 consists of 4 per cent. Debentures maturing on 1st January 1882, and £375,000 of similar Debentures maturing on 1st August, 1884. The capital expended during the half-year amounted, as shown in account No. 4A, to £55,928 9s. 7d., of which £34,678 13s. 11d. was applied to work on the new Nerbudda Bridge, the balance, which includes £2,966 13s. 2d. written off the cost of surplus iron roofing disposed of to Government, being chiefly spent on new additional rolling stock, and on works at stations. Refunds were, however, made to capital during the half-year, amounting to £131,703 16s. 1d., of which £107,438 10s. 4d., forming the adjusted surplus revenue earnings of the line during the previous half-year, was on account of the new Nerbudda Bridge, £18,216 12s. 10d. was refunded from revenue for duplicate parts of engines not previously charged off, and £6,448 12s. 11d. for similar duplicate parts still on hand and taken into stores. Capital, therefore, during the half-year received a net credit of £75,775 6s. 6d., whereby the total expenditure on capital account was reduced at 31st December last to £7,5[illegible],555 3s. 9d., exclusive of stores and materials on hand, or in transit to India, which represented a further sum of £327,823 1s. 2d.

4. The gross revenue receipts, the expenses charged to revenue, and the net earnings of the half-year, compare as under with the corresponding figures of 1879:—

| Half-year ended with | Receipts. | Expenses. | Net earnings. | Percentage of Expenses to Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1880. | £287,969 | £160,408 | £127,561 | 55·70 |
| ,, 1879. | £231,571 | £137,879 | £93,692 | 59·54 |
| Inc. in 1880 | £56,398 | £22,529 | £33,869 | .. |
| Dec. ,, | .. | .. | .. | 3·84 |

5. The receipts show an increase, when compared with the previous year, under every main head, of £21,842, thus arising from coaching traffic; £28,701 from goods; £272 from telegraph, and £5,583 from miscellaneous sources.

6. The number of passengers carried and the receipts under the head of coaching traffic compare as under with the corresponding period of 1879:—

| Passengers. | 1880. Number. | 1880. Receipts. | 1879. Number. | 1879. Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Class | 15,160 | £2,685 | 10,915 | £2,687 |
| 2nd ,, | 118,813 | 7,702 | 71,636 | 5,120 |
| 3rd ,, Mail | 236,660 | 28,773 | 139,784 | 18,279 |
| 3rd ,, Ordinary | 2,735,480 | 63,973 | 2,364,546 | 59,937 |
| Total | 3,105,153 | £103,133 | 2,586,886 | £86,023 |
| Season Tickets | 1,151 | 2,222 | 3,647 | 2,115 |
| Parcels, Luggage, Horses, Special Trains, &c. | .. | 11,498 | .. | 6,879 |
| Total Receipts | .. | £116,859 | .. | £95,017 |
| Increase in 1880 | .. | £21,842 | | |

7. During the half-year the passenger charges per mile were, for first class, 12 pies, as compared with 15 pies in 1879; for second class, 6 pies as compared with 7 pies in 1879; and for mail, third class, 3 pies as compared with 4 pies in 1879. The charge for ordinary third class was the same in both periods, viz., 2¼ pies per mile. The approximation of the third class mail to the third class ordinary fare caused, as in the previous half-year, many long distance passengers to travel by the mail trains who, at the former rates would, have gone by the ordinary trains. Of the additional ordinary third class passengers carried more than four-sevenths were local Bombay passengers, whose average fare is only one anna, or less than three-half-pence sterling each, while the average fare of all the ordinary third class passengers on the line generally, including Bombay, is three and a half annas, or nearly five pence sterling. The receipts from this class do not, therefore, grow in the same proportion as the numbers carried. Regarding the passenger traffic, however, as a whole in connection with the reductions made in fares, the Directors consider the results of the half-year, viz:—an increase of 16¼ per cent in number carried, and of nearly 20 per cent. in the gross earnings from them as very satisfactory.

8. The goods traffic of the half-year compares as under with that of the corresponding period of 1879:—

| | 1880. Tons carried. | 1880. Receipts. | 1879. Tons carried. | 1879. Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Goods and Railway materials for Capital works | 175,964 | £118,043 | 160,904 | £118,701 |
| Live stock, rents, &c. | — | 5,992 | — | 6,716 |
| Total Receipts | | £124,035 | | £125,417 |
| Increase in 1880 | 15,060 | £28,618 | | |
| Average receipt per ton per mile | | 1·194 | | 1·161 |

Cotton, ghee, food grain, and seeds, mowra berries, stone, sugar and timber traffic showed an increase, while fruits and vegetables, and molasses (jagree) were carried in smaller quantities than in 1879.

9. The sundry receipts amounted to £15,960 in 1880, as compared with £10,377 in 1879. The increase is mainly due to the increased receipts for hire of locomotives for hire and mileage of vehicles, and for rent of joint stations.

10. The revenue expenses of 1880 and 1879 compare for the period under notice as under:—

| | 1880 Amount. | 1880 Per cent. on gross receipts | 1879 Amount | 1879 Per cent. on gross receipts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maintenance of ... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Locomotive Expenses | 64,312 | 22·33 | 45,102 | 19·48 |
| Carriage and Wagon Expenses | 11,031 | 3·83 | 13,23[illegible] | 5·74 |
| Traffic Expenses | 25,876 | 8·98 | 23,933 | 10·33 |
| General Charges | 22,206 | 7·71 | 22,101 | 9·54 |
| Ferry Charges | 116 | ·04 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 2,697 | ·91 | 2,894 | 1·25 |
| | £160,408 | 55·70 | £137,879 | 59·54 |

11. The charges for ordinary maintenance of way and works amounted to £74 per mile of main line maintained in 1880, as compared with £69 per mile in 1879. The proper locomotive expenses *of the half-year* (excluding the debit for duplicate parts mentioned below) amounted to 19·03d. per train-mile run, as compared with 19·55d. in 1879—the carriage and wagon charges to 4·35d., as compared with 5·76d. per train mile in 1879, the train miles run in the second half of 1880 being 581,229, as compared with 553,657 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The charges of 1880, however, include, in addition to the working expenses of the half-year, a special debit of £18,216 12s. 10d., which represents the cost of certain duplicate parts of engines originally supplied at cost of capital, but which have been used for maintenance purposes in previous years without charge against revenue. A further debit of £4,280 16s. 8d. on the same account will be made in the revenue accounts of the current half-year. Both sums, amounting together to £22,497 9s. 6d., go to the credit of capital, but the debits to revenue are thus divided between two half-years in order that a fair proportion may be recovered from surplus net earnings.

12. The gross revenue receipts and expenditure under all heads, and the net profit per railway mile and per train-mile, for the half-year, compare as under with the corresponding period of 1879:—

| | 1880. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|
| *Per railway mail.* | £ | £ |
| Receipts | 648 | 523 |
| Expenditure | 361 | 311 |
| Net profit | £287 | £212 |
| *Per train-mail.* | s. d. | s. d. |
| Receipts | 9 11 | 8 4 |
| Expenditure | 3 6 | 4 11 |
| Net profit | 6 5 | 3 5 |

13. The net profit of the half-year was equal to £1 11s. 5d. per cent. on the interest-bearing capital of the Company, making, with the net profit of the previous half of the year, a return of £5 6s. 10d. per cent. for the whole year 1880, which compares with £4 5s. 7d. per cent. for 1879, and with £4 3s. 2d. per cent. for 1878.

14. During the half-year under notice progress was, at the close of the rains, resumed with the works of the new bridge over the Nerbudda River, which has since been finished and was, after a very thorough testing with most satisfactory results, opened for traffic on the 10th May.

The Directors report the completion of this great and important work with much satisfaction, and they are convinced that the shareholders will receive the intelligence with similar feelings. The execution of the work within the period (about four years) occupied in its construction is most creditable to the Company's Engineers and to the Contractors concerned in carrying it through, and its importance to the Company cannot be too highly estimated as affording a sure and reliable means of conveying its increasing traffic over the largest and most dangerous river in the district traversed by the line.

The total expenditure incurred and charged to capital up to the end of 1880 on account of the bridge amounted to £272,281 6s. 11d., while towards its cost £258,038 19s. 4d. was up to the same date contributed to capital by revenue from surplus net earnings over the guarantee, in addition to £25,000 taken from the Fire Insurance Fund. The Directors cannot report the full cost of the new bridge until the accounts are finally settled, but they are assured by the Agent and Chief Engineer that it is within estimate, and judging from the progress of the traffic during the current half-year there is no doubt that the surplus net earnings therefrom will more than cover the balance of the cost of the work.

15. The Secretary of State having expressed his willingness to sanction an extension of the Dakor branch of the Company's line from Pali to Godra, a distance of 17 miles, the Directors accepted the concession as a part of the Company's general undertaking. The extension will traverse a rich and productive agricultural district, and is estimated to cost about £90,000 including a low-level iron bridge, 2,238 feet in length, over the Mhye River at Pali. The materials required and all the works, excepting the erection of the bridge over the Mhye, have been contracted for. The bridge will be erected by the Company's Engineers. It is expected that the extension will be available for traffic purposes early in 1882, and will be a valuable feeder to the main line.

16. The Rajputana State Line was opened throughout for traffic in January last, this Company's line being thereby at last placed in the direct connection with the North-West so long looked forward to. The traffic already passing through the Junction near Ahmedabad is considerable, and, as arrangements for promptly dealing with it at the point of transfer can be perfected, will doubtless increase and prove a most valuable source of additional revenue to this Company.

17. The Kattywar State (metre-gauge) line from Bhownagar, connecting with this Company's line at Wudwan, was opened for traffic in December last, and is since in regular working. The Baroda State (2 ft. 6 in. gauge) line from Baroda city to Dubhoi was also opened in January last.

18. The Directors and Auditor, who retire by rotation at this meeting, are Lt.-Col. P. T. French and J. Mitchell, Esq., Directors, and Francis Cooper, Esq., Auditor. They are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

P. T. FRENCH, Chairman.

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## MR. SUTER'S EXPERIENCES AMONGST THE BRIGANDS.

◆

We have received the following account of the captivity of Mr. Suter among the brigands and his subsequent deliverance, from a correspondent who was engaged in obtaining his release :—

About 10-30 p.m., April 8, Mr. and Mrs. Suter, together with their only child, a little girl of four years old, were startled by hearing several voices demanding admittance and attempts being made to force their door. The thought immediately flashed across their minds that they were attacked by brigands, which alas proved only too true. Having seized his rifle, Mr. Suter prepared to defend himself, but on seeing the number of his assailants, knew resistance would simply mean death to himself and family, so no alternative was left but to yield at once and welcome the intruders in as civil a manner as possible. The usual demand was made, "Money or your life instantly," two men securing Mr. Suter, and one, having drawn his sword, threatening to kill Mrs. Suter on the spot if she did not disclose where all the money that might be in the house was hidden. The pluck shown by her on this occasion was wonderful, and quite astonished the brigands. One having told her to empty her boxes, she calmly replied, "Open them yourselves ; there are the keys." After a few minutes, having put on what articles of clothing came first to hand, Mr. Suter's arms were tied behind his back, and the whole party left the house, the child being carried by one of the band. During the journey of about two-and-a-half hours, and when about a mile or so from the village, the little girl dropped her [illegible], but, curious to relate, as soon as her "protector" discovered the loss he turned back and insisted on finding the plaything, which he succeeded in doing, returning it to its rightful owner. Soon after midnight Mrs. Suter and her daughter were released, and found their way back towards Salonica on horseback, until met by a carriage sent out by Mr. Blunt, the Consul-General, who by this time had heard of the affair. At this gentleman's house they have been stopping, as one may imagine, in the greatest state of anxiety.

During the succeeding five weeks, while negotiations were being carried on between the Foreign Office, the Porte, and Mr. Blunt, whose exertions throughout have been indefatigable, the captive was moved about from place to place among the mountains, but never once during that time had he a roof to sleep under, a change of clothing, nor any food except that eaten by the brigands, nor were his arms once allowed to be free. Towards the middle of May the chief of the band, by name Aristides, a Greek, commenced to get very impatient, and even went as far one evening as to say, within Mr. Suter's hearing, "Let us cut the brute's head off, and send it to Blunt to make soup of." Luckily he was dissuaded from his ghastly purpose by some of the captains or under chiefs. They kindly told the prisoner how they should behead him, if such should be his fate. This is done in the following fashion ; Having dug a grave, the doomed man is bound and made to kneel down at one end of and facing it ; lots are then drawn as to who is to be the executioner, and he to whom the lot falls severs the head from the trunk with one stroke of his yataghan. The body is then buried in the grave, and the head sent to his nearest relative.

On May 17 her Majesty's ship Cygnet, having on board Mr. Blunt, the chief Dragoman, M. Bizzo, and the Consul-Gneneral's Cavass, Hussein, "known generally by the soubriquet of "Major-General," left Salonica soon after dark to take the ransom, £T15,000, to the port nearest the village at which the capture took place. She arrived the following evening, and communications were then sent to the chief brigand, her Majesty's Consul-General demanding that some place should be named on the coast where the money should be paid and the captive given up. The answer, however, came back, accompanied by between fifteen and twenty brigands, insisting that the ransom should be landed then and there, and that they would allow no one to go with it but M. Bizzo and their own men, stipulating at the same time that as soon as the money was safely deposited in Mr. Suter's own house, he should be brought down to the village from the band's hiding place in the woods. Thus everything had to be trusted to the brigands' honour.

The writer of this narrative himself accompanied Mr. Blunt in the boat that took the money on shore, and his feelings may be more easily imagined than described when, on nearing the beach, a number of brutal-looking ruffians emerged from the bushes, where they had each been stationed singly by their captain, in case of an attack, and came towards the boat, some examining their rifles, others striking attitudes, but the whole of the gang bearing themselves with such an amount of cheap swagger and self-conscious supremacy that it made one long to take up a rifle and have a shot at them. When within about twenty yards of the shore the Consul-General stood up, and ordered them to stand a little farther away. This they did immediately, and all passed off quietly. As soon as the cases containing the money were placed on the back of a mule by some villagers, the brigands themselves not condescending to touch it, the order of march was formed, and the cavalcade proceeded on its way, M. Bizzo and Hussein Agha accompanying it on horseback. Then came the anxious moment. Would the ransom ever reach the village ? and it was not till late that night that our fears were allayed by receiving the following note from Mr. Suter : "Izvro, 7-30 p.m.—Thank God I have arrived all safe so far."

By nine o'clock that evening (21st) the money had been counted and distributed, the rope taken off the prisoner's arms, and the brigands were apparently going to leave the house, when suddenly the chief, Aristides, asked where the clothes were that had been promised as well as the ransom. M. Bizzo replied he knew nothing about them, and at first it appeared as if something serious would happen ; but after consulting among themselves the band left the house. Aristides presented his late captive with £T50, at the same time telling him he was on no account to quit the village before the following evening, under penalty of death, adding that every outlet would be strictly guarded, and should the attempt be made he would be shot down at once. M. Bizzo and Mr. Suter were then told that the brigands would return the following day for the clothes, and that dinner was to be prepared for them by sunset. It is hardly necessary to say that all the chairs at the table were vacant at the hour named, except those of the two prisoners *pro tem*. The following morning, May 23, at eight a.m., Mr. Suter embarked amidst an ovation from the villagers, who had come down with him *en masse* from the village, and expressed their pleasure by firing a sort of *feu-de-joie* with ball-cartridge, utterly regardless of where the bullets fell. Thus ended as adventurous and unpleasant a term of forty-three days' captivity as any man could imagine ; and although the old motto, "Experientia docet," may be all very well in some cases, I sincerely pity the person who falls into the clutches of such individuals as Greek and Albanian brigands.

One or two stories, as related by the gang to Mr. Suter round their evening meal, will be sufficient to show, not only their utter heartlessness and brutality, but also the pride they take in displaying these qualities. Aristides one day came across an old Turk, out shooting, who had with him his piece of forked stick, which is used in order to obtain a better aim by resting on it the barrel of the gun. Without the slightest provocation, and simply for amusement, as he termed it, the brigand chief strangled the man, afterwards placing him in a kneeling position, putting his fowling-piece to his shoulder and resting the barrel on the crutch in the most natural position, so that any passer-by would never suspect but that it was a peasant sportsman instead of a corpse. Another anecdote was told with great gusto. Niko, the chief of the band that took Colonel Synge, caught a man near a [illegible] mill whom he thought he recognised. The conversation commenced thus ; "Did not you once spy for me ?" "Yes." "Did I not pay you five liras for so doing ?" "Yes." "Did you not tell the soldiers in such and such a village that you had seen me ?" "Yes." Then said Niko, "Take a bit of paper and pencil and write as I tell you : 'This is the way Niko treats traitors.'" After this was done he first sawed off the man's right hand, so that he should never write anything against him ; next he deprived him of his ears, so that he should hear no more questions about the band ; and, finally, cut his tongue out, to prevent him from telling tales. Then, wrapping all these fragments in a handkerchief, he bade him walk to the nearest village and present them with the note to the Pasha. The poor man not daring to refuse struggled on till he dropped down exhausted from loss of blood. I could enumerate several other outrages just as bad, and of which I can guarantee the truth, but I think these will suffice.

One word about the superstitions of these incarnate fiends. The whole of the band by whom Mr. Suter was captured were "Christians," that is they belonged to the Greek Church, and no less than seven had been in the Greek army in different grades and had deserted therefrom. Now, notwithstanding that every day of their lives is passed in perpetrating the most heinous crimes, yet these men never begin a meal without crossing themselves, and saying their prayers at night. On the Greek Easter Day, Mr. Suter was surprised to find that each had his candle lighted, and that after presenting one to the prisoner they would not begin to eat till they had crossed themselves three times, each time the chief saying, "Christ is risen," and the remainder answering, "Truly he is risen," concluding the ceremony by kissing each other all round, including Mr. Suter.

Every brigand wears a charm, consisting of either a bit of blue glass or red silk, to preserve his flesh from being penetrated by bullets, and the faith they all put in these things surpasses belief. One anecdote is told of a member of Aristides' band who, during the Cretan insurrection, was exposed on the top of a rock to the fire of the Turkish troops. Presently he gave a shout and fell back, saying he was shot, but when examined nothing could be seen but a slight black mark where the bullet struck him. This was all accounted for by a blue marble charm he wore, and several men swore to the above story.

In conclusion I can only add that I know no advice so applicable to people intending to visit the interior of Turkey as that once given to persons about to marry—"Don't," or, at all events, not during the present unsettled state of affairs, a recommendation which her Majesty's Consul-General has most strongly urged upon all British subjects who have any interest in the interior of Macedonia.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co. ; KEMP & Co. ; ROGERS & Co. ; BOLTON & Co., Bombay ; and all respectable Firms in India.

## H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, [illegible] in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

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## NOTICES.

**FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE.** Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

**P. GRANT & SON,**
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

**SCOTT & Co.,** M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.**

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Small Bottles. [48l. 758.

**INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld**
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain :—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & Co., BOMBAY.

**LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.**

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle Street, Liverpool, England.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair ; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children ; sold in usual four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made ; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts it for the teeth of children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London ; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

**PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.**

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**EPPS'S COCOA.**
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled :—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

Also EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN S.

**IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER**
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action on the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT.

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue it, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
BOMBAY : Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA : Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.
[illegible] Pharmaceutical Chemist.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**
IS THE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. "Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865.) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866 :—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera :—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every bottle of genuine CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor,
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.
Sole Manufacturer.

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## IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY

## FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
### WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| In German Silver case with key | at Rs. 40 |
| In German Silver case with key | " 60 extra large & strong. |
| In German Silver case keyless | " 60 |
| In fine Silver case with key | " 60 |
| In fine Silver case keyless | " 70 |

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| In open Crystal-faced German Silver case | Rs. 2[illegible] |
| In Hunting cases ... ... ... ... | " 30 |
| In semi-Hunting ... ... ... ... | " 35 |

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

## CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
FOR
## RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

| CLOCKS (striking) | | | | | | TIME-PIECES (not striking) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 135 ... | 12 in. | Mahogany, | chain and fusee, | plate glass | ............ | Rs. 70 |
| " 240 ... | 12 in. | ditto | ditto | ditto | lever escapement gold hairspring. | " 130 |
| " 175 ... | 12 in. | ditto | ditto | Bracket | ............ | " 60 |
| " 225 ... | 12 in. | ditto | ditto | ditto | Finest Finish ............ | " 85 |
| " 325 ... | 24 in. | Teak | ditto | for Halls | ............ | " 190 |
| " 365 ... | 24 in. | ditto | ditto | | winding and setting behind | " 245 |

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each.

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ... | Rs. 85 | to Rs. 140 |
| do do on a gong ... | 125 | 225 |
| do and chiming quarters...... | 200 | 400 |
| Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles ............ | 55 | 185 |

PALKI TIME-PIECES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (No striking) a number of choice designs............ | 40 | 75 |

Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

## C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POONA, 1, East Street.

## MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
### MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Sateens (new designs).
Foulardines.
Grenadines
Twills.
Colored Indian Muslins.
Satinettes.
Striped Galateas.
White Brochis.
White Twill Stripes.
Crepe Cloths.
Oatmeal Cloth.

Patterns sent to any part of India.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY

## ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,
### A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus :—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c. : "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public ; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows :—

Agents in Chief, MESSRS. WILLIS RODWELL & Co., LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| BOMBAY ... ... ... ... | Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co. |
| CALCUTTA ... ... ... ... | " HINDE, ALLEN & Co. |
| CAWNPORE ... ... ... ... | " COOPER ALLEN & Co. |
| CALICUT ... ... ... ... | " PIERCE, LESLIE & Co. |
| COCHIN ... ... ... ... | " " |
| CEYLON ... ... ... ... | " W. M. SMITH & Co. |
| KURRACHEE ... ... ... ... | " A. McHINCH & Co. |
| MADRAS ... ... ... ... | " SHAW & WINCH. |
| RANGOON ... ... ... ... | " HALLIDAY BROTHERS. |
| ADEN ... ... ... ... | " COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS. |

Price Rs. 4½ per dozen pints, in cases of 6 dozen each.
Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.
Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

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## NOTICES.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE Charcoal.

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity, &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates.

Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, as supplied to the London Hospitals in Bottles 2s., 4s., and 6s. each, Wholesale Depôt, Wigmore Street, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street London ;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London ;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London ;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London ;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. ; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co. ; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARRIE Co. ; DE BEAUX and Co. ; SCOTT. MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

**GRIMAULT & CO.,**
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT and CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in Asthma, Bronchitis the different types of Cough never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Phisicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.s
INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS :

| | |
|---|---|
| SMITH, STANISTREET & CO. | CALCUTTA. |
| BATHGATE & Co. ............ | Do. |
| BONNERJEE & Co. ............ | Do. |
| NUBIN CHUNDER SEN & SON | Do. |
| BARRIE & Co. ............ | MADRAS |
| TREACHER & Co. ............ | BOMBAY. |
| MADON & Co. ............ | Do. |
| BRIGGS & Co. ............ | BANGALORE. |

## ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay
B. Bunder
Musjid
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhusawul
Bhosawul Junction†;
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeea
Bheringee
Hurda
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Bampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kurnk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tullegaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Gorgaree
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullunt
Sheagaum*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Powar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol*
Paconey
Sholapoor†
Hoodgee
Kurulgaum
Doodnee
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Lines
Churney Road
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berowlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Uncleswur
Broach
Chunargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhalui
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Rorebavi
Nariad Jbad
Mehmooda-
Barajree
Ahmedabad†*
Saburmuttee
Asabli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd*
Luctor
Wadwan

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
30 minutes for Tiffin.

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Sh[illegible]
the C[illegible]
pro[illegible]

TH[illegible]
MOR[illegible]

RO[illegible]
TOTAL [illegible]

POLICIE[illegible]
SPINNING[illegible]
BUNGALOW[illegible]
CLUBS, bo[illegible]
most favo[illegible]
KEROSINE[illegible]
15 per [illegible]
STAMPS [illegible]
Fire I[illegible]

POLICIES [illegible]
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ENDOWM[illegible]
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REDUCTIO[illegible]
either Alex[illegible]
Accumula[illegible]

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186[illegible]

6, Hummum S[illegible]

The LEA[illegible]
FIRE INSUR[illegible]
The TRANSAT[illegible]
SURANCE Co[illegible]
CAPITA[illegible]
The BATAVIA [illegible]
Co., CAPITA[illegible]
The SAMAR[illegible]
ANCE Co., C[illegible]
LUBECK FIRE [illegible]
PANY
The FIRE INSU[illegible]
"INSLUIDE[illegible]
The NORTH GE[illegible]
RANCE COM[illegible]
MAR[illegible]
The SWISS-L[illegible]
INSURANCE[illegible]
The SAMARANG[illegible]
RANCE Co., [illegible]
The BATAVIA[illegible]
RANCE Co., C[illegible]
For FIRE and [illegible]
Companies apply to [illegible]
ALL FACILITIES [illegible]
ALL CLAIMS PA[illegible]
Rates and other par[illegible]
VOL[illegible]

ADVANTAGES [illegible]
ORIENTAL [illegible]

All that EX[illegible]
Prudents m[illegible]
be obtained w[illegible]

FIVE NEW [illegible]
*Not granted* [illegible]
1. Policy-ho[illegible]
2. Amalgam[illegible]
3. Funds in [illegible] remain[illegible]
4. Native L[illegible]
5. Premium[illegible] of leavi[illegible]

LAST 12 [illegible]
738 PROPOSAL[illegible]

ANNUAL PR[illegible] [illegible]NCE O[illegible]
Rs. 1,00[illegible] [illegible]M.

Age. [illegible]
Premium [illegible]

*Lower Safe Rate*[illegible] [illegible]ther Office.
6. Company young, [illegible]herefore free from [illegible] Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be [illegible] Yearly, Half Yea[illegible] Quarterly, Month[illegible] for a Limited Num[illegible] of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID [illegible] ONE MONTH AFT[illegible] PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cen[illegible]
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Note[illegible]
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. Most Economical Management.
13. Premi[illegible] xpenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed [illegible] Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Truste[illegible] Auditors or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere[illegible] suit Ap[illegible]
17. No Re[illegible]rs, on Travel.
18. Suicid[illegible] not cause a Forfeiture of Poli[illegible] after th[illegible] are One Year in force.
19. Policies [illegible] favour of Wife or Children are[illegible] law pro[illegible]cted from Demands of Creditors[illegible]
20. 80 per ce[illegible] of Premia to be invested in Tr[illegible] for Poli[illegible] of Bom[illegible]olders with the Official Trust[illegible]

"THE 'ORIENTA[illegible] [illegible]ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITAB[illegible] MANAGEMENT, I[illegible] [illegible]DLY GAINING [illegible] OF T[illegible] [illegible]IVE COMMUNITY.

Intending A[illegible] or Investors—Native European—are [illegible] to compare the Rates a[illegible] Conditions of [illegible]ental" with those of a[illegible] other Company.

Detailed Prospe[illegible] Proposal, Share, and Agen[illegible] Forms, Reports, [illegible] particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, [illegible]
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, [illegible], Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

## NOTICES.

FOR SALE. MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER, &c.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loose Blasting Powder in | | kegs of 25 lbs. | Rs. 9-0 | per keg |
| Do. | F | do. | " 12-0 | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | " 12-8 | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | " 13-0 | do. |
| ½ lb. tins | F | in cases of 25 lbs. | " [illegible] | per double |
| Do. | FF | do. | " [illegible] | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | " 12-0 | do. |
| 1 lb. tins | F | do. | " 9-8 | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | " 10-0 | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | " 11-0 | do. |
| Do. | A W/1 American | do. | " 18-0 | do. |
| Do. | U S Rifle | do. | " 21-0 | do. |
| Do. | No. 6 Cannister | do. | " 15-0 | per case. |

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health for debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, [illegible]; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. Insist on having name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, on the label. [illegible] Tonic so certain in [illegible] [illegible] Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or [illegible] condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. This is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, [illegible] generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not stain the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
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